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## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> :</b> <b>C12N 15/11, A61K 31/70, C07H 21/00</b>	<b>A3</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 99/55855</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 4 November 1999 (04.11.99)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/CA99/00324 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 23 April 1999 (23.04.99) <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 60/082,791 23 April 1998 (23.04.98) US <b>(63) Related by Continuation (CON) or Continuation-in-Part (CIP) to Earlier Application</b> US 60/082,791 (CIP) Filed on 23 April 1998 (23.04.98) <b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):</b> GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC. [CA/CA]; Sunnybrook HSC Rm-S115, 2075 Bayview Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M4N 3M5 (CA). <b>(72) Inventors; and</b> <b>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only):</b> WRIGHT, Jim, A. [CA/CA]; Apartment 902, 5418 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario M4N 6X4 (CA). YOUNG, Aiping, H. [CA/CA]; Apartment 508, 88 Grandview Way, Toronto, Ontario M2N 6V4 (CA). LEE, Yoon, S. [CA/CA]; Apartment 1412, 10 Grenoble Drive, Don Mills, Ontario M3C 1C7 (CA).	<b>(74) Agent:</b> BERESKIN & PARR; 40th floor, 40 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5H 3Y2 (CA).  <b>(81) Designated States:</b> AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>  <b>(88) Date of publication of the international search report:</b> 6 January 2000 (06.01.00)	
<b>(54) Title:</b> NEUROPILIN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCES AND METHODS OF USING SAME TO MODULATE CELL GROWTH  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  This invention relates to oligonucleotides complementary to the neuropilin genes which modulate tumor cell growth and angiogenesis in mammals. This invention is also related to methods of using such compounds in inhibiting the growth of tumor cells and angiogenesis in mammals. This invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and an effective amount of a compound of this invention.		

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PLI/CA 99/00324

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C12N15/11 A61K31/70 C07H21/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C12N C07K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	SOKER S ET AL: "Neuropilin-1 is expressed by endothelial and tumor cells as an isoform-specific receptor for Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor" CELL, vol. 92, no. 92, 20 March 1998 (1998-03-20), pages 735-745 745, XP002097906 ISSN: 0092-8674 cited in the application the whole document	1-16
Y	WO 97 15662 A (RIBOZYME PHARM INC ;CHIRON CORP (US)) 1 May 1997 (1997-05-01) example 6 claims	1-16

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 October 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

05/11/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PLI/CA 99/00324

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
E	<p>WO 99 29729 A (TAKASHIMA SEIJI ;KLAGSBRUN  MICHAEL (US); MIAO HUA QUAN (US); SOKER)  17 June 1999 (1999-06-17)  page 22, line 18 -page 25, line 9  page 41, line 5 -page 44  claims 9,12,15  -----</p>	<p>6,7,  9-12,14,  15</p>

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CA 99/00324

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
Remark: Although claims 6 to 16  
are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal  
body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged  
effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such  
an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all  
searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment  
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3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report  
covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is  
restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.  
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PC./CA 99/00324

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9715662 A	01-05-1997	AU 7666296 A EP 0859837 A	15-05-1997 26-08-1998
WO 9929729 A	17-06-1999	AU 1633999 A AU 1810499 A AU 1810899 A AU 1906099 A WO 9929861 A WO 9930157 A WO 9929858 A	28-06-1999 28-06-1999 28-06-1999 28-06-1999 17-06-1999 17-06-1999 17-06-1999

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<b>(54) Title:</b> NEUROPILIN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCES AND METHODS OF USING SAME TO MODULATE CELL GROWTH <b>(57) Abstract</b> <p>This invention relates to oligonucleotides complementary to the neuropilin genes which modulate tumor cell growth and angiogenesis in mammals. This invention is also related to methods of using such compounds in inhibiting the growth of tumor cells and angiogenesis in mammals. This invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and an effective amount of a compound of this invention.</p>		

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**NEUROPILIN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCES  
AND METHODS OF USING SAME TO MODULATE CELL GROWTH**

**REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

5 This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/082,791 filed April 23, 1998, which application is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Field of the Invention

10 This invention relates to oligonucleotides that are complementary to mammalian neuropilin (or VEGF<sub>165</sub>R) mRNA which oligonucleotides modulate cell growth in mammals. This invention is also related to methods of using such compounds in inhibiting the growth of tumor cells in mammals and to inhibit angiogenesis in mammals. This invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and an effective  
15 amount of a compound of this invention.

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The following publications, patent applications and patents are cited in this application as superscript numbers:

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5 All of the above publications, patent applications and patents are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety to the same extent as if each individual publication, patent application or patent was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference in its entirety.

#### State of the Art

10 Proliferation of new capillaries, called angiogenesis or neovascularization, is critical for the transition of a small localized tumor to expand into a large malignant growth. Without the appropriate development of blood supply, tumor growth is dramatically impaired.

15 Neovascular diseases of the retina such as diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity and age-related macular degeneration are a major cause of blindness in the United States and the world. During the course of diabetes mellitus, the retinal vessels undergo changes that result in not only leaky vessels but also vessel drop out resulting in retinal hypoxia. One of the effects of this is neovascularization of the retina resulting in bleeding and retinal detachment.

20 Retinopathy of prematurity is a common cause of blindness in children. The blood vessels of the retina cease to develop into the peripheral retina resulting in ischemia and localized hypoxic conditions as the metabolic demands of the developing retina increase. The resulting hypoxia stimulates the subsequent neovascularization of the retina which can lead to irreversible vision loss. Ocular

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neovascularization is also the underlying pathology in sickle cell retinopathy, neovascular glaucoma, retinal vein occlusion and other hypoxic diseases. Recent experimental data show a high correlation between vascular endothelial growth factor expression and retinal neovascularization. (28)

5           Of numerous angiogenic factors produced from tumor cells, vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) is shown to be a major mediator of tumor angiogenesis and neovascularization. Human VEGF monomers exist as five different isoforms, among which VEGF<sub>121</sub> and VEGF<sub>165</sub> are most abundant (1, 2). VEGF activities are exerted by its binding to high affinity tyrosine kinase receptors  
10 present on endothelial cells lining tumor vasculature. Two such receptors have been isolated: KDR/Flk-1(3, 4) which appears to be the major transducer of VEGF signals and Flt-1(5, 6).

          Neuropilin or VEGF<sub>165</sub>R or the vascular endothelial growth factor receptor, which was originally isolated as a receptor for the collapsin/semaphorin that  
15 mediates neuronal cell guidance (7, 8), has been recently cloned as a new isoform specific receptor expressed by endothelial cells for VEGF<sub>165</sub> (9). The nucleic acid sequence for human neuropilin has been reported (9, 11, 21, 22). Neuropilin acts as a coreceptor for VEGF<sub>165</sub> binding to KDR/Flk-1 and modulating subsequent bioactivity, i.e. tumor-induced angiogenesis. It is also highly expressed in tumor  
20 derived cells such as MDA-MB-231 breast carcinoma cells and PC3 prostate carcinoma cells, among the few tested (9, 10). VEGF has also been shown to bind to Hela, melanoma and NIH 3T3 cells.

          Antisense technology has been widely adopted not only as a useful research tool (12), but also as a rational approach to acquire new therapeutic compounds for  
25 the treatment of many human diseases including cancer (13, 14). Antisense oligonucleotides can specifically hybridize to mRNA sequences and inhibit

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expression of proteins that are important in initiation and/or progression of human cancer. Therefore, it would be desirable to identify antisense oligonucleotides directed against neuropilin which act to inhibit the expression and production of neuropilin/VEGF<sub>165</sub>R with higher specificity and with less toxicity.

5

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention is directed to antisense oligonucleotides which modulate the expression of the neuropilin genes and production of neuropilin/VEGF<sub>165</sub>R in mammals and pharmaceutical compositions comprising such antisense  
10 oligonucleotides. This invention is also related to methods of using such antisense oligonucleotides for inhibiting the proliferation of new capillaries or angiogenesis or neovascularization involved in tumor growth and metastasis in mammals.

Accordingly, in one of its composition aspects, this invention is directed to an antisense oligonucleotide from about 3 to about 100 nucleotides, comprising  
15 nucleotides complementary to the neuropilin mRNA of a mammal. The antisense oligonucleotide may be nuclease resistant and may have one or more phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages. The antisense oligonucleotide may further comprise additional nucleotides which are not complementary to the neuropilin mRNA.

20 In another of its composition aspects, this invention is directed to an antisense oligonucleotide from about 20 to about 100 nucleotides, comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1 - 30 set forth in Table 1 which oligonucleotide inhibits neuropilin expression.

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In another of its composition aspects, this invention is directed to a vector comprising an oligonucleotide sequence from about 20 to 100 nucleotides comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1 - 30 as set forth in Table 1 which oligonucleotide inhibits neuropilin expression.

5           In still another of its composition aspects, this invention is directed to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and an effective amount of an antisense oligonucleotide from about 20 to about 100 nucleotides comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1 - 30 as set forth in Table 1 which oligonucleotide inhibits neuropilin  
10           expression.

          In one of its method aspects, this invention is directed to a method for inhibiting the growth of a mammalian tumor comprising, administering to a mammal suspected of having the tumor an effective amount of an antisense oligonucleotide from about 3 nucleotides to about 100 nucleotides comprising a  
15           sequence complementary to mammalian neuropilin mRNA under conditions such that the growth of the tumor is inhibited. The antisense oligonucleotide may be administered with a chemotherapeutic agent.

          In another of its method aspects, this invention is directed to a method for inhibiting the metastasis of a mammalian tumor comprising, administering to a  
20           mammal suspected of having a metastatic tumor an effective amount of an antisense oligonucleotide from about 3 nucleotides to about 100 nucleotides comprising a sequence complementary to mammalian neuropilin mRNA under conditions such that the metastasis of the tumor is inhibited. The antisense oligonucleotide may be administered with a chemotherapeutic agent.



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In another of its method aspects, this invention is directed to a method for inhibiting angiogenesis or neovascularization in a mammal comprising, administering to a mammal an effective amount of an antisense oligonucleotide from about 3 nucleotides to about 100 nucleotides complementary to mammalian neuropilin mRNA under conditions such that neovascularization is inhibited.

In another of its method aspects, this invention is directed to a method for inhibiting neuropilin expression comprising contacting nucleic acid specific for neuropilin with an antisense oligonucleotide from about 20 nucleotides to about 100 nucleotides comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 1 - 30 as set forth in Table 1 which oligonucleotide inhibits neuropilin expression.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figs. 1A - F are graphs of the percentage of inhibition of the colony forming ability of different cell lines by administration of the indicated antisense oligonucleotides. Fig 1A shows the percentage inhibition of the human melanoma cell line C8161; Fig. 1B shows percentage inhibition of the human lung cancer cell line A549; Fig. 1C shows the percentage inhibition of the human melanoma cell line A2058; Fig. 1D shows the percentage inhibition of the human colon cancer cell line HT-29; Fig. 1E shows the percentage inhibition of the human prostate cancer cell line PC-3; and Fig 1F shows the percentage inhibition of the human pancreatic cancer cell line AsPC-1.

Figs. 2A and 2B are autoradiographs of Northern Blots of RNA from either human melanoma cancer cell line A2058 (Fig. 2B) or human breast cancer cell line MDA-MB-231 (Fig. 2A) after administration with one of the following antisense oligonucleotides: GTI3601 [SEQ ID NO:1]; GTI3602 [SEQ ID NO:2]; GTI3603

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[SEQ ID NO:3]; GTI3604 [SEQ ID NO:4]; GTI3610 [SEQ ID NO:10]; GTI3611 [SEQ ID NO:11]; and GTI3612 [SEQ ID NO:12].

Fig. 3A is a graph of the volume of a tumor over time following injection of human HT-29 colon cancer cells into the right flank of mice with administration of antisense oligonucleotide GTI3602 [SEQ ID NO:2] or without (saline).  
5

Fig. 3B is a graph of the weight of a tumor 20 days after injection of human HT-29 colon cancer cells into the right flank of mice with administration of antisense oligonucleotide GTI3602 [SEQ ID NO:2] or without (saline).

Fig. 4 is a graph of the average number of lung metastases per mouse by the human melanoma cell line C8161 after treatment of the cell line with the antisense oligonucleotides GTI3611 [SEQ ID NO:11] or GTI3602 [SEQ ID NO:2] or without [control].  
10

Fig. 5 is the nucleotide sequence of human neuropilin cDNA. [SEQ ID NO:33].

Fig. 6 is the nucleotide sequence of rat neuropilin cDNA. [SEQ ID NO:34].  
15

Fig. 7 is the nucleotide sequence of mouse neuropilin cDNA. [SEQ ID NO:35].

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

This invention relates to oligonucleotides complementary to mammalian neuropilin mRNA which oligonucleotide modulate cell growth.

5           Neuropilin is a receptor for vascular endothelial growth factor or VEGF. VEGF has been found to modulate tumor induced angiogenesis. Neuropilin is also highly expressed in tumor derived cells such a MDA-MB-231 breast carcinoma cells and in tissue culture cells such as Hela and NIH 3T3 cells. This suggests that, in addition to its role in angiogenic stimulation, neuropilin may act, in an autocrine  
10           manner, as a sole signal transducer for VEGF activities on tumor cells themselves by enhancing survival, differentiation, or motility. Another possibility may be that neuropilin has storage or sequestration function.

**Definitions:**

As used herein, the following terms have the following meanings:

15           The term "antisense oligonucleotide" as used herein means a nucleotide sequence that is complementary to the desired mRNA. Preferably, the antisense oligonucleotide is complementary to that portion of a mammalian neuropilin mRNA or VEGF<sub>165</sub>R mRNA that effectively acts as a target for inhibiting neuropilin expression. It is contemplated that the antisense oligonucleotide may be  
20           complementary to any of the 5' untranslated region of the mRNA, the coding region or the 3' untranslated region of the mRNA. Most preferably, the antisense oligonucleotide is complementary to the nucleotide sequence set forth in Fig. 5.

Without being limited to any theory or mechanism, it is generally believed that the activity of antisense oligonucleotides depends on the binding of the  
25           oligonucleotide to the target nucleic acid (e.g. to at least a portion of a genomic

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region, gene or mRNA transcript thereof), thus disrupting the function of the target, either by hybridization arrest or by destruction of target RNA by RNase H (the ability to activate RNase H when hybridized to RNA) resulting in inhibition of neuropilin expression.

5           The term "oligonucleotide" refers to an oligomer or polymer of nucleotide or nucleoside monomers consisting of naturally occurring bases, sugars, and inter-sugar (backbone) linkages. The term also includes modified or substituted oligomers comprising non-naturally occurring monomers or portions thereof, which function similarly. Such modified or substituted oligomers may be  
10 preferred over naturally occurring forms because of the properties such as enhanced cellular uptake, or increased stability in the presence of nucleases. The term also includes chimeric oligonucleotides which contain two or more chemically distinct regions. For example, chimeric oligonucleotides may contain at least one region of modified nucleotides that confer beneficial properties (e.g. increased  
15 nuclease resistance, increased uptake into cells) or two or more oligonucleotides of the invention may be joined to form a chimeric oligonucleotide.

          The antisense oligonucleotides of the present invention may be ribonucleic or deoxyribonucleic acids and may contain naturally occurring or synthetic monomeric bases, including adenine, guanine, cytosine, thymine and uracil. The  
20 oligonucleotides may also contain modified bases such as xanthine, hypoxanthine, 2-aminoadenine, 6-methyl, 2-propyl and other alkyl adenines, 5-halo uracil, 5-halo cytosine, 6-aza uracil, 6-aza cytosine and 6-aza thymine, pseudo uracil, 4-thiouracil, 8-halo adenine, 8-aminoadenine, 8-thiol adenine, 8-thiolalkyl adenines, 8-hydroxyl adenine and other 8-substituted adenines, 8-halo guanines, 8-amino  
25 guanine, 8-thiol guanine, 8-thioalkyl guanines, 8-hydroxyl guanine and other 8-substituted guanines, other aza and deaza uracils, thymidines, cytosines or guanines, 5-trifluoromethyl uracil and 5-trifluoro cytosine. The modifications may

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also include attachment of other chemical groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl groups to the various parts of the oligonucleotides including the sugar, base or backbone components.

5 The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention may also comprise modified phosphorus oxygen heteroatoms in the phosphate backbone, short chain alkyl or cycloalkyl intersugar linkages or short chain heteroatom or heterocyclic intersugar linkages. For example, the antisense oligonucleotides may contain methyl phosphonates, phosphorothioates, phosphorodithioates, phosphotriesters, and morpholino oligomers. The antisense oligonucleotides may comprise 10 phosphorothioate bonds linking between the four to six 3'-terminus nucleotides. The phosphorothioate bonds may link all the nucleotides. The phosphorothioate linkages may be mixed  $R_p$  and  $S_p$  enantiomers, or they may be stereoregular or substantially stereoregular in either  $R_p$  or  $S_p$  form.

15 The antisense oligonucleotides may also have sugar mimetics. The oligonucleotide may have at least one nucleotide with a modified base and/or sugar, such as a 2'-O-substituted ribonucleotide. For purposes of the invention, the term "2'-O-substituted" means substitution of the 2' position of the pentose moiety with an -O- lower alkyl group containing 1-6 saturated or unsaturated carbon atoms, or with an -O-aryl or allyl group having 2-6 carbon atoms, wherein 20 such alkyl, aryl or allyl group may be unsubstituted or may be substituted, e.g., with halo, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, nitro, acyl, acyloxy, alkoxy, carboxyl, carbalkoxyl, or amino groups. The oligonucleotides of the invention may include four or five ribonucleotides 2'-O-alkylated at their 5' terminus and/or four or five ribonucleotides 2'-O-alkylated at their 3' terminus.

25 The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention may also comprise nucleotide analogues wherein the structure of the nucleotide is fundamentally

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altered. An example of such an oligonucleotide analogue is a peptide nucleic acid (PNA) wherein the deoxyribose (or ribose) phosphate backbone in DNA (or RNA) is replaced with a polyamide backbone which is similar to that found in peptides (Nielsen et al.<sup>29</sup>; Good and Nielsen<sup>30</sup>; Buchardt, deceased, et al.<sup>31</sup>, U.S. Patent No. 5,766,855; Buchardt, deceased, et al.<sup>32</sup>, U.S. Patent No. 5,719,262). PNA analogues have been shown to be resistant to degradation by enzymes and to have extended lives *in vivo* and *in vitro*. PNAs also bind more strongly to a complementary DNA sequence than to a naturally occurring nucleic acid molecule due to the lack of charge repulsion between the PNA strand and the DNA strand.

10       The oligonucleotides of the present invention may also include other nucleotides comprising polymer backbones, cyclic backbones, or acyclic backbones. For example, the nucleotides may comprise morpholino backbone structures (U.S. Patent No. 5,034,506<sup>33</sup>).

15       The oligonucleotides of the present invention are "nuclease resistant" when they have either been modified such that they are not susceptible to degradation by DNA and RNA nucleases or alternatively they have been placed in a delivery vehicle which in itself protects the oligonucleotide from DNA or RNA nucleases. Nuclease resistant oligonucleotides include, for example, methyl phosphonates, phosphorothioates, phosphorodithioates, phosphotriesters, and morpholino  
20       oligomers. Suitable delivery vehicles for conferring nuclease resistance include, for example liposomes.

      The oligonucleotides of the present invention may also contain groups, such as groups for improving the pharmacokinetic properties of an oligonucleotides, or groups for improving the pharmacodynamic properties of an oligonucleotide.

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The antisense oligonucleotides are selected from the sequence complementary to the neuropilin gene. Preferably, the sequence exhibits the least likelihood of showing duplex formation, hair-pin formation, and homooligomer/sequence repeats but has a high to moderate potential to bind to the neuropilin gene sequences. These properties may be determined using the computer modeling program OLIGO Primer Analysis Software, Version 5.0 (distributed by National Biosciences, Inc., Plymouth, MN). This computer program allows the determination of a qualitative estimation of these five parameters.

Alternatively, the antisense oligonucleotides may also be selected on the basis that the sequence is highly conserved for the neuropilin gene between two or more mammalian species. These properties may be determined using the BLASTN program (Altschul, et al.<sup>34</sup>) of the University of Wisconsin Computer group (GCG) software (Devereux J. et al.<sup>35</sup>) with the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) databases.

The antisense oligonucleotides may include mutations, such as substitutions, insertions and deletions. Preferably there will be less than 10% of the sequence having mutations.

The antisense oligonucleotides generally comprise from at least about 3 nucleotides or nucleotide analogs, more preferably they are at least about 5 nucleotides, more preferably they are at least about 7 nucleotides, more preferably they are at least about 9 nucleotides and most preferably they are at least about 20 nucleotides. The antisense oligonucleotides are preferably less than about 100 nucleotides or nucleotide analogs, more preferably, less than about 50 nucleotides or nucleotide analogs, most preferably less than about 35 nucleotide or nucleotide analogs.

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Preferably, the antisense oligonucleotides comprise the sequences set forth in Table 1 (below).

Table 1

Antisense oligonucleotides having a sequence complementary to the human  
neuropilin mRNA

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SEQ ID NO.	Name	Sequence 5'-3'	Tm (°C)	ΔG (kcal/mol)
1	GTI3601	GAG CGG CAG CCC CCT CTC CA	74.6	-46.5
2	GTI3602	CGA GCA CGG CGC AGA GGA GC	74.2	-45.7
3	GTI3603	GGA CGA GGG CGA GCA CGG CG	78.0	-48.6
4	GTI3604	TGG GTC CGG AGC CTG AAT CA	69.0	-42.2
5	GTI3605	TTT TTC AGG GAA TCC GGG GG	69.1	-44.6
6	GTI3606	GGG TAG TTC AGG CGG GAG CG	69.9	-44.3
7	GTI3607	AAT GGC GCC CTG TGT CCC GA	73.4	-45.4
8	GTI3608	GTG CCC AGC CAG AGC GAC TG	69.5	-42.0
9	GTI3609	TGA GGT GCG GGT GGA AGT GC	69.6	-42.0
10	GTI3610	GTG CCG ACG TGG GAC CCA GA	71.6	-43.1
11	GTI3611	GAC CCC CAG GGC ACT CAT GG	70.1	-42.9
12	GTI3612	CGA CCC CAC AGA CAG CCC CC	72.4	-44.4
13	GTI3613	TCT CTG TCC TCC AAA TCG AA	58.6	-36.5
14	GTI3614	TGC TTC CCA CCC TGA ATG AT	63.3	-39.2
15	GTI3615	TGG GAA TAG ATG AAG TTG CC	58.4	-37.1
16	GTI3617	TCC TCT GGC TTC TGG TAG CG	63.8	-39.9
17	GTI3618	AGG TTT CCT TTT CCG ATT TC	59.0	-38.6
18	GTI3619	GTG CTC CCT GTT TCA TCA AT	58.0	-36.2
19	GTI3620	CAT TGC CTG GCT TCC TGG AG	66.2	-41.1
20	GTI3621	CCC AGG GCA CTC ATG GCT AT	65.5	-41.0
21	GTI3622	GCT GAG AAA CCT TCT TTT GC	57.9	-37.0



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SEQ ID NO.	Name	Sequence 5'-3'	T <sub>m</sub> (°C)	ΔG (kcal/mol)
22	GTI3623	AAC ATC TGT GGG GTT GGT GT	60.3	-36.9
23	GTI3624	TCG GAC AAA TCG AGT TAT CA	57.1	-36.0
24	GTI3625	CAA CAT TCC AGA GCA AGG AT	58.2	-36.5
25	GTI3626	CGA TCT TGA ACT TCC TCA TG	56.0	-35.2
26	GTI3627	CCT GTG AGC TGG AAG TCA TC	58.2	-35.7
27	GTI3628	CAT GTG ATA CCA GAA GGT CA	53.9	-33.5
28	GTI3629	CCA ACA GGC ACA GTA CAG CA	60.8	-36.7
29	GTI3630	ACC ATC CAC AAG TTC AAA GT	54.8	-34.5
30	GTI3631	ACC ACA GGG CTC ACC AGG CG	71.0	-43.2

10 The antisense oligonucleotides of Table I were selected from the sequence complementary to the human Neuropilin/VEGF<sub>165</sub>R mRNA such that the sequence exhibits the least likelihood of showing duplex formation, hairpin formation, and homooligomers/sequence repeats but has a high potential to bind to the Neuropilin/VEGF<sub>165</sub>R mRNA sequence. In addition, false priming to other frequently occurring or repetitive sequences in human and mouse was eliminated. These properties were determined using the computer modeling program OLIGO® Primer Analysis Software, Version 5.0 (distributed by National Biosciences, Inc., Plymouth, MN).

20 In Table 1 the "T<sub>m</sub>" is the melting temperature of an oligonucleotide duplex calculated according to the nearest-neighbour thermodynamic values. At this temperature 50% of nucleic acid molecules are in duplex and 50% are denatured. The "ΔG" is the free energy of the oligonucleotide, which is a measurement of an oligonucleotide duplex stability.

The term "alkyl" refers to monovalent alkyl groups preferably having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms and more preferably 1 to 6 carbon atoms. This term is

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exemplified by groups such as methyl, ethyl, *n*-propyl, *iso*-propyl, *n*-butyl, *iso*-butyl, *n*-hexyl, and the like.

The term "aryl" refers to an unsaturated aromatic carbocyclic group of from 6 to 14 carbon atoms having a single ring (e.g., phenyl) or multiple  
5 condensed (fused) rings (e.g., naphthyl or anthryl). Preferred aryls include phenyl, naphthyl and the like.

The term "halo" or "halogen" refers to fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo and preferably is either fluoro or chloro.

As to any of the above groups which contain one or more substituents, it is  
10 understood, of course, that such groups do not contain any substitution or substitution patterns which are sterically impractical and/or synthetically non-feasible. In addition, the compounds of this invention include all stereochemical isomers arising from the substitution of these compounds.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable" means a non-toxic material that  
15 does not interfere with the effectiveness of the biological activity of the active ingredient(s). The material is compatible with a biological system such as a cell, cell culture, tissue or organism.

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" refers to salts which retain the biological effectiveness and properties of the antisense oligonucleotides of this  
20 invention and which are not biologically or otherwise undesirable. In many cases, the antisense oligonucleotides of this invention are capable of forming acid and/or base salts by virtue of the presence of amino and/or carboxyl groups or groups similar thereto.

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Pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts can be prepared from inorganic and organic bases. Salts derived from inorganic bases, include by way of example only, sodium, potassium, lithium, ammonium, calcium and magnesium salts. Salts derived from organic bases include, but are not limited to, salts of

5 primary, secondary and tertiary amines, such as alkyl amines, dialkyl amines, trialkyl amines, substituted alkyl amines, di(substituted alkyl) amines, tri(substituted alkyl) amines, alkenyl amines, dialkenyl amines, trialkenyl amines, substituted alkenyl amines, di(substituted alkenyl) amines, tri(substituted alkenyl) amines, cycloalkyl amines, di(cycloalkyl) amines, tri(cycloalkyl) amines,

10 substituted cycloalkyl amines, disubstituted cycloalkyl amine, trisubstituted cycloalkyl amines, cycloalkenyl amines, di(cycloalkenyl) amines, tri(cycloalkenyl) amines, substituted cycloalkenyl amines, disubstituted cycloalkenyl amine, trisubstituted cycloalkenyl amines, aryl amines, diaryl amines, triaryl amines, heteroaryl amines, diheteroaryl amines, triheteroaryl amines, heterocyclic amines,

15 diheterocyclic amines, triheterocyclic amines, mixed di- and tri-amines where at least two of the substituents on the amine are different and are selected from the group consisting of alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, substituted alkenyl, cycloalkyl, substituted cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, substituted cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic, and the like. Also included are amines where the two or

20 three substituents, together with the amino nitrogen, form a heterocyclic or heteroaryl group.

Examples of suitable amines include, by way of example only, isopropylamine, trimethylamine, diethylamine, tri(*iso*-propyl)amine, tri(*n*-propyl)amine, ethanolamine, 2-dimethylaminoethanol, tromethamine, lysine,

25 arginine, histidine, caffeine, procaine, hydrabamine, choline, betaine, ethylenediamine, glucosamine, N-alkylglucamines, theobromine, purines, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, N-ethylpiperidine, and the like. It should also be understood that other carboxylic acid derivatives would be useful in the practice

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of this invention, for example, carboxylic acid amides, including carboxamides, lower alkyl carboxamides, dialkyl carboxamides, and the like.

Pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts may be prepared from inorganic and organic acids. Salts derived from inorganic acids include  
5 hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, and the like. Salts derived from organic acids include acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, malic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, *p*-toluene-sulfonic acid,  
10 salicylic acid, and the like.

The term "neuropilin gene" refers to any gene which encodes a protein that is capable of acting as a receptor for semaphorin or VEGF. Preferably, the neuropilin mRNA has a sequence substantially similar to that shown in Figures 5, 6 or 7.

15 The term "complementary to" means that the antisense oligonucleotide sequence is capable of binding to the target sequence, i.e. the neuropilin gene (or mRNA). Preferably, the antisense oligonucleotide binds to the nucleic acid sequence under physiological conditions, e.g. by Watson-Crick base pairing (interaction between oligonucleotide and single-stranded nucleic acid) or by  
20 Hoogsteen base pairing (interaction between oligonucleotide and double-stranded nucleic acid) or by any other means including in the case of an oligonucleotide binding to RNA, causing pseudoknot formation. Binding by Watson-Crick or Hoogsteen base pairing under physiological conditions is measured as a practical matter by observing interference with the function of the nucleic acid sequence.

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Preferably the antisense oligonucleotide sequence has at least about 75% identity with the target sequence, preferably at least about 90% identity and most preferably at least about 95% identity with the target sequence allowing for gaps or mismatches of several bases. Identity can be determined, for example, by using  
5 the BLASTN program of the University of Wisconsin Computer Group (GCG) software. Preferably the antisense oligonucleotide sequence hybridizes to the neuropilin mRNA with a melting temperature of at least 45°C, more preferably at least about 50°C and most preferably at least about 55°C as determined by the OLIGO primer analysis software program version 5.0 described herein.

10 The term "inhibiting growth" means a reduction or inhibition in the growth of at least one tumor cell type by at least 10%, more preferably of at least 50% and most preferably of at least 75%. The reduction in growth can be determined for tumor cells by measuring the size of the tumor in nude mice or the inability of the tumor cells to form colonies *in vitro*.

15 The term "inhibiting angiogenesis" means a reduction or inhibition in neovascularization. This can be determined by methods known in the art. A murine model of oxygen-induced retinal neovascularization has been established which occurs in 100% of treated animals and is quantifiable (45, 46). Using this model, a correlation between the inhibition of neuropilin and inhibition of retinal  
20 neovascularization could be measured. This result may also be confirmed by changes in expression level of neuropilin by Northern blot and in situ hybridization analysis.

The term "inhibiting metastasis" means reducing or inhibiting the number of metastatic tumors that develop, preferably by at least 10%, more preferably by  
25 at least 50%. This can be determined by the methods set forth in the Examples and other methods known in the art.

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The term "inhibiting expression of neuropilin" means that the antisense oligonucleotide reduces the level of neuropilin mRNA or the level of neuropilin protein produced by the cell when the oligonucleotide is administered to the cell.

5 The term "mammal" or "mammalian" means all mammals including humans, ovines, bovines, equines, swine, canines, felines and mice, etc., preferably it means humans.

A "mammal suspected of having a tumor" means that the mammal may have a proliferative disorder or tumor or has been diagnosed with a proliferative disorder or tumor or has been previously diagnosed with a proliferative disorder or  
10 tumor, the tumor has been surgically removed and the mammal is suspected of harboring some residual tumor cells.

#### Preparation of the Antisense Oligonucleotides

The antisense oligonucleotides of the present invention may be prepared by conventional and well-known techniques. For example, the oligonucleotides may  
15 be prepared using solid-phase synthesis and in particular using commercially available equipment such as the equipment available from Applied Biosystems Canada Inc., Mississauga, Canada. The oligonucleotides may also be prepared by enzymatic digestion of the naturally occurring neuropilin gene by methods known in the art.

20 These oligonucleotides can be prepared by the art recognized methods such as phosphoramidate or H-phosphoate chemistry which can be carried out manually or by an automated synthesizer as described by Uhlmann et al.(43) and Agrawal et al.(44)

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Isolation and Purification of the Antisense Oligonucleotides

Isolation and purification of the antisense oligonucleotides described herein can be effected, if desired, by any suitable separation or purification such as, for example, filtration, extraction, crystallization, column chromatography, thin-layer chromatography, thick-layer chromatography, preparative low or high-pressure liquid chromatography or a combination of these procedures. However, other equivalent separation or isolation procedures could, of course, also be used.

An expression vector comprising the antisense oligonucleotide sequence may be constructed having regard to the sequence of the oligonucleotide and using procedures known in the art.

Vectors can be constructed by those skilled in the art to contain all the expression elements required to achieve the desired transcription of the antisense oligonucleotide sequences. Therefore, the invention provides vectors comprising a transcription control sequence operatively linked to a sequence which encodes an antisense oligonucleotide. Suitable transcription and translation elements may be derived from a variety of sources, including bacterial, fungal, viral, mammalian or insect genes. Selection of appropriate elements is dependent on the host cell chosen.

Reporter genes may be included in the vector. Suitable reporter genes include  $\beta$ -galactosidase (e.g. lacZ), chloramphenicol, acetyl-transferase, firefly luciferase, or an immunoglobulin or portion thereof. Transcription of the antisense oligonucleotide may be monitored by monitoring for the expression of the reporter gene.

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The vectors can be introduced into cells or tissues by any one of a variety of known methods within the art. Such methods can be found generally described in Sambrook et al.<sup>24</sup>; Ausubel et al.<sup>25</sup>; Chang et al.<sup>36</sup>; Vega et al.<sup>37</sup>; and Vectors: A Survey of Molecular Cloning Vectors and Their Uses<sup>38</sup> and include, for example,  
5 stable or transient transfection, lipofection, electroporation and infection with recombinant viral vectors.

Introduction of nucleic acids by infection offers several advantages. Higher efficiency and specificity for tissue type can be obtained. Viruses typically infect and propagate in specific cell types. Thus, the virus' specificity may be used to  
10 target the vector to specific cell types *in vivo* or within a tissue or mixed culture of cells. Viral vectors can also be modified with specific receptors or ligands to alter target specificity through receptor mediated events.

It is contemplated that the oligonucleotide of this invention may be a ribozyme which cleaves the mRNA. The ribozyme preferably has a sequence  
15 homologous to a sequence of an oligonucleotide of the invention and the necessary catalytic center for cleaving the mRNA. For example, a homologous ribozyme sequence may be selected which destroys the neuropilin mRNA. The ribozyme type utilized in the present invention may be selected from types known in the art. Several ribozyme structural families have been identified including Group I  
20 introns, RNase P, the hepatitis delta virus ribozyme, hammerhead ribozymes and the hairpin ribozyme originally derived from the negative strand of the tobacco ringspot virus satellite RNA (sTRSV) (Sullivan 1994, U.S. Patent No. 5,225,347<sup>39</sup>). Hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme motifs are most commonly adapted for trans cleavage of mRNAs for gene therapy (Sullivan 1994). Hairpin  
25 ribozymes are preferably used in the present invention. In general, the ribozyme is from 30 to 100 nucleotides in length.



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The oligonucleotides of the invention may be insolubilized. For example, the oligonucleotide may be bound to a suitable carrier. Examples of suitable carriers are agarose, cellulose, dextran, Sephadex, Sepharose, carboxymethyl cellulose polystyrene, filter paper, ion-exchange resin, plastic film, plastic tube, glass beads, polyamine-methyl vinyl-ether-maleic acid copolymer, amino acid  
5 copolymer, ethylene-maleic acid copolymer, nylon, silk etc. The carrier may in the shape of, for example, a tube, test plate, beads disc, sphere etc.

The insolubilized oligonucleotide may be prepared by reacting the material with the suitable insoluble carrier using known chemical or physical methods, for  
10 example, cyanogen bromide coupling.

#### Pharmaceutical Formulations

When employed as pharmaceuticals, the antisense oligonucleotides are usually administered in the form of pharmaceutical compositions. These compounds can be administered by a variety of routes including oral, rectal, transdermal, subcutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular, and intranasal. These  
15 compounds are effective as both injectable and oral compositions. Such compositions are prepared in a manner well known in the pharmaceutical art and comprise at least one active compound. The pharmaceutical composition is, for example, administered intravenously. It is contemplated that the pharmaceutical  
20 composition may be administered directly into the tumor to be treated.

This invention also includes pharmaceutical compositions which contain, as the active ingredient, one or more of the antisense oligonucleotides associated with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients. In making the compositions of this invention, the active ingredient is usually mixed with an excipient, diluted by  
25 an excipient or enclosed within such a carrier which can be in the form of a capsule, sachet, paper or other container. When the excipient serves as a diluent,

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it can be a solid, semi-solid, or liquid material, which acts as a vehicle, carrier or medium for the active ingredient. Thus, the compositions can be in the form of tablets, pills, powders, lozenges, sachets, cachets, elixirs, suspensions, emulsions, solutions, syrups, aerosols (as a solid or in a liquid medium), ointments  
5 containing, for example, up to 10% by weight of the active compound, soft and hard gelatin capsules, suppositories, sterile injectable solutions, and sterile packaged powders.

In preparing a formulation, it may be necessary to mill the active compound to provide the appropriate particle size prior to combining with the  
10 other ingredients. If the active compound is substantially insoluble, it ordinarily is milled to a particle size of less than 200 mesh. If the active compound is substantially water soluble, the particle size is normally adjusted by milling to provide a substantially uniform distribution in the formulation, e.g. about 40 mesh.

Some examples of suitable excipients include lactose, dextrose, sucrose,  
15 sorbitol, mannitol, starches, gum acacia, calcium phosphate, alginates, tragacanth, gelatin, calcium silicate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, cellulose, sterile water, syrup, and methyl cellulose. The formulations can additionally include: lubricating agents such as talc, magnesium stearate, and mineral oil; wetting agents; emulsifying and suspending agents; preserving agents  
20 such as methyl- and propylhydroxy-benzoates; sweetening agents; and flavoring agents. The compositions of the invention can be formulated so as to provide quick, sustained or delayed release of the active ingredient after administration to the patient by employing procedures known in the art.

The compositions are preferably formulated in a unit dosage form, each  
25 dosage containing from about 1% to about 95%, more usually about 5% to about 90% of the active ingredient. The term "unit dosage forms" refers to physically

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discrete units suitable as unitary dosages for human subjects and other mammals, each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active material calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect, in association with a suitable pharmaceutical excipient.

- 5           The antisense oligonucleotide is effective over a wide dosage range and is generally administered in a pharmaceutically effective amount. An effective amount is that amount which when administered alleviates the symptoms. Preferably the effective amount is that amount able to inhibit tumor cell growth. Preferably the effective amount is from about 0.1 mg/kg body weight to about 20
- 10 mg/kg body weight. It will be understood, however, that the amount of the antisense oligonucleotide actually administered will be determined by a physician, in the light of the relevant circumstances, including the condition to be treated, the chosen route of administration, the actual compound administered, the age, weight, and response of the individual patient, the severity of the patient's
- 15 symptoms, and the like. The course of therapy may last from several days to several months or until diminution of the disease is achieved. The antisense oligonucleotide may be administered in combination with other known therapies. When co-administered with one or more other therapies, the oligonucleotide may be administered either simultaneously with the other treatments(s), or sequentially.
- 20 If administered sequentially, the attending physician will decide on the appropriate sequence of administering the oligonucleotide in combination with the other therapy.

- 25           For preparing solid compositions such as tablets, the principal active ingredient/antisense oligonucleotide is mixed with a pharmaceutical excipient to form a solid preformulation composition containing a homogeneous mixture of a compound of the present invention. When referring to these preformulation compositions as homogeneous, it is meant that the active ingredient is dispersed

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evenly throughout the composition so that the composition may be readily subdivided into equally effective unit dosage forms such as tablets, pills and capsules.

5       The tablets or pills of the present invention may be coated or otherwise compounded to provide a dosage form affording the advantage of prolonged action. For example, the tablet or pill can comprise an inner dosage and an outer dosage component, the latter being in the form of an envelope over the former. The two components can be separated by an enteric layer which serves to resist  
10       disintegration in the stomach and permit the inner component to pass intact into the duodenum or to be delayed in release. A variety of materials can be used for such enteric layers or coatings, such materials including a number of polymeric acids and mixtures of polymeric acids with such materials as shellac, cetyl alcohol, and cellulose acetate.

15       The liquid forms in which the novel compositions of the present invention may be incorporated for administration orally or by injection include aqueous solutions, suitably flavored syrups, aqueous or oil suspensions, and flavored emulsions with edible oils such as corn oil, cottonseed oil, sesame oil, coconut oil, or peanut oil, as well as elixirs and similar pharmaceutical vehicles.

20       Compositions for inhalation or insufflation include solutions and suspensions in pharmaceutically acceptable, aqueous or organic solvents, or mixtures thereof, and powders. The liquid or solid compositions may contain suitable pharmaceutically acceptable excipients as described herein. Preferably the compositions are administered by the oral or nasal respiratory route for local or systemic effect. Compositions in preferably pharmaceutically acceptable solvents  
25       may be nebulized by use of inert gases. Nebulized solutions may be inhaled directly from the nebulizing device or the nebulizing device may be attached to a

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face mask tent, or intermittent positive pressure breathing machine. Solution, suspension, or powder compositions may be administered, preferably orally or nasally, from devices which deliver the formulation in an appropriate manner.

5 The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may be in the form of a liposome, in which the oligonucleotide is combined, in addition to other pharmacuetically acceptable carriers, with amphipathic agents such as lipids which exist in aggregated form as micells, insoluble monolayers, liquid crystals or lamellar layers which are in aqueous solution. Suitable lipids for liposomal formulation include, without limitation, monoglycerides, diglycerides, sulfatides, 10 lysolecithin, phospholipids, saponin, bile acids and the like. One particularly useful lipid carrier is lipofectin. Preparation of such liposomal formulations is within the skill in the art, for example, International Patent No. WO97/21808 (28) The pharmaceutical composition may further include compounds such as cyclodextrins and the like which enhance delivery of oligonucleotides into cells or 15 slow release polymers.

Another preferred formulation employed in the methods of the present invention employs transdermal delivery devices ("patches"). Such transdermal patches may be used to provide continuous or discontinuous infusion of the antisense oligonucleotides of the present invention in controlled amounts. The 20 construction and use of transdermal patches for the delivery of pharmaceutical agents is well known in the art. See, for example, U.S. Patent 5,023,252<sup>40</sup>, herein incorporated by reference. Such patches may be constructed for continuous, pulsatile, or on demand delivery of pharmaceutical agents.

Another preferred method of delivery involves "shotgun" delivery of the 25 naked antisense oligonucleotides across the dermal layer. The delivery of "naked" antisense oligonucleotides is well known in the art. See, for example, Felgner et

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al., U.S. Patent No. 5,580,859<sup>41</sup>. It is contemplated that the antisense oligonucleotides may be packaged in a lipid vesicle before "shotgun" delivery of the antisense oligonucleotide.

5 The following formulation examples illustrate representative pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention.

#### Formulation Example 1

Hard gelatin capsules containing the following ingredients are prepared:

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(mg/capsule)</u>
10	Active Ingredient	30.0
	Starch	305.0
	Magnesium stearate	5.0

The above ingredients are mixed and filled into hard gelatin capsules in 340 mg quantities.

15

#### Formulation Example 2

A tablet formula is prepared using the ingredients below:

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(mg/tablet)</u>
20	Active Ingredient	25.0
	Cellulose, microcrystalline	200.0
	Colloidal silicon dioxide	10.0
	Stearic acid	5.0

The components are blended and compressed to form tablets, each weighing 240 mg.

25

#### Formulation Example 3

A dry powder inhaler formulation is prepared containing the following components:

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<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Weight %</u>
Active Ingredient	5
Lactose	95

5 The active ingredient is mixed with the lactose and the mixture is added to a dry powder inhaling appliance.

#### Formulation Example 4

Tablets, each containing 30 mg of active ingredient, are prepared as follows:

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Quantity (mg/tablet)</u>
Active Ingredient	30.0 mg
Starch	45.0 mg
Microcrystalline cellulose	35.0 mg
Polyvinylpyrrolidone	
15 (as 10% solution in sterile water)	4.0 mg
Sodium carboxymethyl starch	4.5 mg
Magnesium stearate	0.5 mg
Talc	<u>1.0 mg</u>
Total	120 mg

20 The active ingredient, starch and cellulose are passed through a No. 20 mesh U.S. sieve and mixed thoroughly. The solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone is mixed with the resultant powders, which are then passed through a 16 mesh U.S. sieve. The granules so produced are dried at 50° to 60°C and passed through a 16 mesh U.S. sieve. The sodium carboxymethyl starch, magnesium stearate, and  
25 talc, previously passed through a No. 30 mesh U.S. sieve, are then added to the granules which, after mixing, are compressed on a tablet machine to yield tablets each weighing 120 mg.

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Formulation Example 5

Capsules, each containing 40 mg of medicament are made as follows:

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(mg/capsule)</u>
5	Active Ingredient	40.0 mg
	Starch	109.0 mg
	Magnesium stearate	<u>1.0 mg</u>
	Total	150.0 mg

10 The active ingredient, starch, and magnesium stearate are blended, passed through a No. 20 mesh U.S. sieve, and filled into hard gelatin capsules in 150 mg quantities.

Formulation Example 6

Suppositories, each containing 25 mg of active ingredient are made as follows:

15	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	Active Ingredient	25 mg
	Saturated fatty acid glycerides to	2,000 mg

20 The active ingredient is passed through a No. 60 mesh U.S. sieve and suspended in the saturated fatty acid glycerides previously melted using the minimum heat necessary. The mixture is then poured into a suppository mold of nominal 2.0 g capacity and allowed to cool.

Formulation Example 7

Suspensions, each containing 50 mg of medicament per 5.0 mL dose are made as follows:

25	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	Active Ingredient	50.0 mg



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	Xanthan gum	4.0 mg
	Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (11%)	
	Microcrystalline cellulose (89%)	50.0 mg
	Sucrose	1.75 g
5	Sodium benzoate	10.0 mg
	Flavor and Color	q.v.
	Purified water to	5.0 mL

The active ingredient, sucrose and xanthan gum are blended, passed through a No. 10 mesh U.S. sieve, and then mixed with a previously made solution of the microcrystalline cellulose and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose in water. The sodium benzoate, flavor, and color are diluted with some of the water and added with stirring. Sufficient water is then added to produce the required volume.

#### Formulation Example 8

15	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(mg/capsule)</u>
	Active Ingredient	15.0 mg
	Starch	407.0 mg
	Magnesium stearate	<u>3.0 mg</u>
	Total	425.0 mg

The active ingredient, starch, and magnesium stearate are blended, passed through a No. 20 mesh U.S. sieve, and filled into hard gelatin capsules in 425.0 mg quantities.

#### Formulation Example 9

A formulation may be prepared as follows:

25	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
	Active Ingredient	5.0 mg
	Corn Oil	1.0 mL

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Formulation Example 10

A topical formulation may be prepared as follows:

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
5	Active Ingredient	1-10 g
	Emulsifying Wax	30 g
	Liquid Paraffin	20 g
	White Soft Paraffin	to 100 g

10 The white soft paraffin is heated until molten. The liquid paraffin and emulsifying wax are incorporated and stirred until dissolved. The active ingredient is added and stirring is continued until dispersed. The mixture is then cooled until solid.

Other suitable formulations for use in the present invention can be found in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*<sup>23</sup>.

15 The antisense oligonucleotides or the pharmaceutical composition comprising the antisense oligonucleotides may be packaged into convenient kits providing the necessary materials packaged into suitable containers.

20 The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention in the form of a therapeutic formulation are useful in treating diseases, and disorders and conditions associated with angiogenesis and neovascularization including, but not limited to, retinal neovascularization and tumor growth. In such methods a therapeutic amount of a oligonucleotide effective in inhibiting the expression of neuropilin is administered to a cell. This cell may be part of a cell culture, a tissue culture, or the whole body of a mammal such as a human.

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The oligonucleotides and ribozymes of the invention modulate tumor cell growth. Therefore methods are provided for interfering or inhibiting tumor cell growth in a mammal comprising contacting the tumor or tumor cells with an antisense oligonucleotide of the present invention. Without being limited to a theory or mechanism, it is believed that the antisense oligonucleotides may inhibit tumor growth in two ways. They may inhibit growth in an autocrine manner by acting directly on the tumor cells. Alternatively or additionally, the antisense oligonucleotides may act by inhibiting neovascularization associated with tumor growth, thereby reducing the blood supply available to the tumor.

10 The term "contact" refers to the addition of an oligonucleotide, ribozyme, etc. to a cell suspension or tissue sample or administering the oligonucleotides etc. directly or indirectly to cells or tissues within an animal.

The methods may be used to treat proliferative disorders including various forms of cancer or tumors such as sarcomas, melanomas, adenomas, carcinomas of solid tissue, hypoxic tumors, squamous cell carcinomas of the mouth, throat, larynx and lung, genitourinary cancers such as cervical and bladder cancer, hematopoietic cancers, colon cancer, breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, renal cancer, brain cancer, skin cancer, liver cancer, head and neck cancers, and nervous system cancers, as well as benign lesions such as papillomas.

20 The methods may be use to treat neovascular disorders such as diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity and age related macular degeneration.

The oligonucleotides of the invention may also be used to treat drug resistant tumors. Examples of drug resistant tumors are tumors resistant to such chemotherapeutic agents as 5-fluorouracil, mitomycin C, methotrexate or hydroxyurea and tumors expressing high levels of P-glycoprotein which is known

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to confer resistance to multiple anticancer drugs such as colchicine, vinblastine and doxorubicin; or tumors expressing multi-drug resistance protein as described by Dreeley et al.<sup>42</sup>. Accordingly, it is contemplated that the oligonucleotides of the present invention may be administered in conjunction with or in addition to known  
5 anticancer compounds or chemotherapeutic agents. Chemotherapeutic agents are compounds which may inhibit the growth of tumors. Such agents, include, but are not limited to, 5-fluorouracil, mitomycin C, methotrexate and hydroxyurea. It is contemplated that the amount of chemotherapeutic agent administered may be either an effective amount, i.e. an amount sufficient to inhibit tumor growth or a  
10 less than effective amount.

The oligonucleotides of the present invention have been found to reduce the growth of tumors that are metastatic such as MDA-MB-231 breast adenocarcinoma, HT-29 colon adenocarcinoma, A549 lung carcinoma, and A2058 melanoma cancer cells. In an embodiment of the invention, a method is provided  
15 for reducing the growth of metastatic tumors in a mammal comprising administering an amount of an oligonucleotide complementary to the neuropilin mRNA, or an oligonucleotide shown in Table 1.

The oligonucleotides of the present invention may reduce angiogenesis. In one embodiment of the invention a method is provided for the treatment of  
20 neovascular disorders.

The oligonucleotides may be delivered using viral or non-viral vectors. Sequences may be incorporated into cassettes or constructs such that an oligonucleotide of the invention is expressed in a cell. Preferably, the construct contains the proper transcriptional control region to allow the oligonucleotide to be  
25 transcribed in the cell.

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Therefore, the invention provides vectors comprising a transcription control sequence operatively linked to a sequence which encodes an oligonucleotide of the invention. The present invention further provides host cells, selected from suitable eucaryotic and procaryotic cells, which are transformed with these vectors.

5        Suitable vectors are known and preferably contain all of the expression elements necessary to achieve the desired transcription of the sequences. Phagemids are a specific example of such beneficial vectors because they can be used either as plasmids or as bacteriophage vectors. Examples of the vectors include viruses such as bacteriophages, baculoviruses, retroviruses, DNA viruses,  
10       liposomes and other recombination vectors. The vectors can also contain elements for use in either procaryotic or eucaryotic host systems. One of ordinary skill in the art will know which host systems are compatible with a particular vector.

15       The vectors can be introduced into the cells by stable or transient transfection, lipofection, electroporation and infection with recombinant viral vectors.

Additional features can be added to the vector to ensure its safety and/or enhance its therapeutic efficacy. Such features include, for example, markers that can be used to negatively select against cells infected with recombinant viruses. An example of such a negative selection marker is the TK gene which confers  
20       sensitivity to the antiviral gancyclovir. Features that limit expression to particular cell types can also be included. Such features include, for example, promoter and regulatory elements that are specific for the desired cell type.

25       Retroviral vectors are another example of vectors useful for the *in vivo* introduction of a desired nucleic acid because they offer advantages such as lateral infection and targeting specificity. Lateral infection is the process by which a

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single infected cell produces many progeny virions that infect neighboring cells. The result is that a large area becomes rapidly infected.

5 A vector to be used in the methods of the invention may be selected depending on the desired cell type to be targeted. For example, if breast cancer is to be treated, then a vector specific for epithelial cells may be used. Similarly, if cells of the hematopoietic system are to be treated, then a viral vector that is specific for blood cells is preferred.

#### Utility

10 The antisense oligonucleotides of the present invention may be used for a variety of purposes. They may be used to inhibit the expression of the neuropilin gene in a mammalian cell, resulting in the inhibition of growth of that cell. They may be used to inhibit tumor cell growth and/or neovascularization. The oligonucleotides may be used as hybridization probes to detect the presence of the  
15 neuropilin mRNA in mammalian cells. When so used the oligonucleotides may be labeled with a suitable detectable group (such as a radioisotope, a ligand, another member of a specific binding pair, for example, biotin). Finally, the oligonucleotides may be used as molecular weight markers.

20 In order to further illustrate the present invention and advantages thereof, the following specific examples are given but are not meant to limit the scope of the claims in any way.

#### **EXAMPLES**

25 In the examples below, all temperatures are in degrees Celsius (unless otherwise indicated) and all percentages are weight percentages (also unless otherwise indicated).

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In the examples below, the following abbreviations have the following meanings. If an abbreviation is not defined, it has its generally accepted meaning:

	AS	=	antisense
	cDNA	=	complementary deoxyribonucleic acid
5	ODN	=	oligonucleotide
	$\mu$ M	=	micromolar
	mM	=	millimolar
	M	=	molar
	ml	=	milliliter
10	$\mu$ l	=	microliter
	mg	=	milligram
	$\mu$ g	=	microgram
	PAGE	=	polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
	rpm	=	revolutions per minute
15	$\Delta$ G	=	free energy, a measurement of oligonucleotide duplex stability
	kcal	=	kilocalories
	FBS	=	fetal bovine serum
	DTT	=	dithiothriitol
	SDS	=	sodium dodecyl sulfate
20	PBS	=	phosphate buffered saline
	PMSF	=	phenylmethysulfonyl fluoride
	GAPDH	=	glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase
	IgG	=	immunoglobulin G
	kDa	=	kilodalton
25	PCR	=	polymerase chain reaction
	Tris-HCl	=	Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane-hydrochloric acid
	TRIzol	=	total RNA isolation reagent
	VEGF	=	vascular endothelial growth factor

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General Methods in Molecular Biology:

Standard molecular biology techniques known in the art and not specifically described were generally followed as in Sambrook et al.<sup>24</sup>; Ausubel et al.<sup>25</sup>; and Perbal<sup>26</sup>.

5     Oligonucleotides

The antisense oligonucleotides were selected from the sequence complementary to the neuropilin mRNA such that the sequence exhibits the least likelihood of showing duplex formation, hairpin formation, and homooligomers/sequence repeats but has a high potential to bind to the neuropilin mRNA sequence. In addition, a false priming to other frequently occurring or repetitive sequences in human and mouse was eliminated. These properties were determined using the computer modeling program OLIGO® Primer Analysis Software, Version 5.0 International Biosciences, Inc. Plymouth MN). Based on this analysis, phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides were designed and then made by methods well known in the art.

Cell Lines

Seven different human cancer cell lines including lung carcinoma (A549), melanoma (C8161), breast cell adenocarcinoma (MDA-MB-231), metastatic pancreatic adenocarcinoma (AsPC-1), colon adenocarcinoma (HT-29), human melanoma cell line A2058, human pancreatic cancer PC3 were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC). The cell lines were maintained in  $\alpha$ -MEM medium (Gibco BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS).



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Example 1. The inhibition of growth of cancer cell lines by antisense oligonucleotides complementary to neuropilin

The colony forming ability of cancer cell lines treated with different antisense oligonucleotides was estimated using a method previously described (Choy et al.<sup>18</sup>). Specifically, aliquots of a tumor cell suspension were seeded into 60 mm tissue culture dishes at a density of approximately  $1 \times 10^4$  and incubated overnight at 37°C in  $\alpha$ -MEM medium supplemented with 10% FBS. Cells were washed once in 5 ml of PBS and treated with 0.2  $\mu$ M of the indicated antisense oligonucleotides in the presence of cationic lipid (Lipofectin reagent, final concentration, 5  $\mu$ g/ml, Gibco-BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) for 4 hours. The antisense oligonucleotides were removed by washing the cells once with PBS and the cells were cultured in growth medium ( $\alpha$ -MEM medium supplemented with 10% FBS) for 7 to 10 days at 37°C. Colonies were stained with methylene blue and scored by direct counting as described (Choy et al.<sup>18</sup> and Huang and Wright<sup>20</sup>). Percent inhibition was calculated by comparison with the number of colonies present in cultures grown in the absence of antisense oligonucleotides. All experiments were performed in quadruplicate.

The antisense oligonucleotides exerted inhibitory effects on the colony forming ability of the human tumor cell lines. The percent inhibition of each antisense oligonucleotide is shown in Fig. 1A for human melanoma cell line C8161; Fig. 1B for human lung cancer cell line A549; Fig. 1C for human melanoma cell line A2058; Fig. 1D for human colon cancer cell line HT-29; Fig. 1E for human prostate cancer cell line PC-3; and Fig 1F for human pancreatic cancer cell line AsPC-1.

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Example 2 Decreased mRNA levels following treatment with antisense oligonucleotides complementary to neuropilin

Human melanoma cancer cells (A2058) or breast cancer cells (MDA-MB-231) were grown to subconfluency (70-80%) and were treated with 0.2  $\mu$ M of  
5 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides complementary to neuropilin for 4 hours in the presence of cationic lipid (Lipofectin reagent, final concentration, 5  $\mu$ g/ml, Gibco-BRL) and Opti-MEM (Gibco-BRL). Cells were washed once with PBS and incubated for 16 hours in  $\alpha$ -MEM medium (Gibco-BRL) containing 10% FBS. Total RNA was prepared in TRIzol reagent (Gibco-BRL) and Northern blot  
10 analysis was performed as described in Hurta and Wright(27) with some modifications. The bolts were hybridized with  $^{32}$ P-labeled 598 bp PCR fragments synthesized using forward primer (5'-CGC TCC CGC CTG AAC TAC CC-3') [SEQ ID NO:31], reverse primier (5'-TCC CAC CCT GAA TGA TGA TG-3') [SEQ ID NO:32] and the human colorectal adenocarcinoma 5'-stretch plus cDNA  
15 library (Clontech, Palo Alto CA) as a template. Human neuropilin/VEGF<sub>165</sub>R mRNA was expressed as a ~ 7 kb nucleotide transcript (Soker et al.<sup>9</sup>). Equal RNA loading was demonstrated by methylene blue staining of the blot prior to hybridization.

Fig. 2A and 2B show that the antisense oligonucleotides reduce the  
20 neuropilin mRNA levels to at least 50% of the control cells.

Example 3. Inhibition of human tumor cell growth in mice by intravenous treatment with antisense oligonucleotides complementary to neuropilin

CD-1 athymic nude mice were purchased from Charles River Laboratories (Montreal Canada). HT-29 human colon cancer cells (typically 3X10<sup>6</sup> cells in 100  
25  $\mu$ l of PBS) were subcutaneously injected into the right flank of 6-7 weeks old CD-1

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athymic female nude mice. Each experimental group included 5 mice. After the size of tumor reached an approximate volume of 100 mm<sup>3</sup>, typically 5 days post tumor cell injection, the antisense oligonucleotide GTI3602 [SEQ ID NO:2] was administered by bolus infusion into the tail vein every other day at 10 mg/kg.

5 Control animals received saline alone for the same period. Treatments typically lasted 14 days thereafter.

Fig. 3A shows the effects of the antisense oligonucleotide GTI3602 on HT-29 tumor growth in CD-1 nude mice. Antitumor activities were estimated by the inhibition of tumor volume, which was measured with a caliper on average of two  
10 day intervals over the span of 14 days. Each point in the figure represents mean tumor volume calculated from 5 animals per experimental group. Analysis of covariance was used to compare the regression curves of mice over time within each treatment group. Specific hypothesis of equality of slopes, or equality of intercepts when slopes are equal are derived from the analysis. All analysis used  
15 the SAS (Statistical Analysis System) version 6.12. When compared to the saline control, administration of the antisense oligonucleotide inhibited the growth of the tumor with a p value of  $\leq 0.0001$ .

At the end of the treatment (usually 24 hours after the last treatment) the animals were sacrificed and tumor weights were measured. Fig. 3B shows the  
20 mean weight of the tumors. The antisense oligonucleotide showed significant inhibitory effects on tumor growth. One-way analysis of variance was used to compare the means of groups of treatments. Where the overall group effect was significant, *a priori* multiple comparisons using the least square means was used to find the pairs of treatment groups that were significantly different. When tumor  
25 weight was compared the antisense oligonucleotide also showed statistically significant inhibition when compared to the saline control.

Example 4. Inhibition of Experimental Metastasis by Antisense Oligonucleotides

Experimental metastasis of C8161 human melanoma cells treated with different antisense oligonucleotides was estimated as previously described (Fan et al., 1996<sup>19</sup>). Aliquots of cell suspension were seeded into 100 mm tissue culture dishes at a density of  $2 \times 10^6$  and incubated overnight at 37°C in  $\alpha$ -MEM medium supplemented with 10% FBS. Cells were washed once in 10 ml of PBS and treated with 0.2  $\mu$ M of oligonucleotides in the presence of cationic lipid (Lipofectin reagent, final concentration, 5  $\mu$ g/ml, Gibco-BRL) for 4 hours. The antisense oligonucleotides were removed by washing the cells once with PBS and the cells were trypsinized. Cells were then collected by centrifugation, and approximately  $1 \times 10^5$  cells suspended in 0.1 ml of PBS were injected into the tail veins of 6- 8 week old CD-1 athymic female nude mice. Estimates of the number of lung tumors were made 5 weeks later, after excised lungs from individual mice were stained with picric acid dye solution (75% picric acid, 20 % formaldehyde, 5% glacial acetic acid).

Fig. 4 shows the reduced number of lung tumors in the female nude mice after treatment of the tumor cells with various antisense oligonucleotides.

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Claims:

1. An antisense oligonucleotide from about 20 to about 100 nucleotides comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1 - 30 as set forth in Table 1 which oligonucleotide inhibits neuropilin expression.
- 5 2. The antisense oligonucleotide of Claim 1 further comprising one or more phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages
3. The antisense oligonucleotide of Claim 1 further comprising additional nucleotides not complementary to the neuropilin mRNA.
- 10 4. A vector comprising an oligonucleotide sequence from about 20 to 100 nucleotides comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1 - 30 as set forth in Table 1 which oligonucleotide inhibits neuropilin expression.
- 15 5. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient and an effective amount of the antisense oligonucleotide from about 20 to 100 nucleotides comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1 - 30 as set forth in Table 1 which inhibit neuropilin expression.
- 20 6. A method for inhibiting the growth of a mammalian tumor comprising, administering to a mammal suspected of having the tumor an effective amount of an antisense oligonucleotide from about 3 to about 100 nucleotides comprising a sequence complementary to a mammalian neuropilin mRNA under conditions such that the growth of the tumor is inhibited.

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7. The method according to Claim 6 further comprising the step of administering to the mammal a chemotherapeutic agent.

8. The method according to Claim 6 wherein the oligonucleotide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1 - 30 as set forth in Table 1.

9. The method according to Claim 6 wherein the oligonucleotide is nuclease resistant.

10. A method for inhibiting the metastasis of a mammalian tumor comprising, administering to a mammal suspected of having a metastatic tumor an effective amount of an antisense oligonucleotide from about 3 nucleotides to about 100 nucleotides comprising a sequence complementary to a mammalian neuropilin gene under conditions such that the metastasis of the tumor is inhibited.

11. The method according to Claim 10 further comprising the step of administering to the mammal a chemotherapeutic agent.

12. The method according to Claim 10 wherein the oligonucleotide is nuclease resistant.

13. The method according to Claim 10 wherein the oligonucleotide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1 - 30 as set forth in Table 1.

14. A method for inhibiting neovascularization comprising, administering to a mammal an effective amount of an antisense oligonucleotide from about 3 nucleotides to about 100 nucleotides comprising a sequence complementary to a

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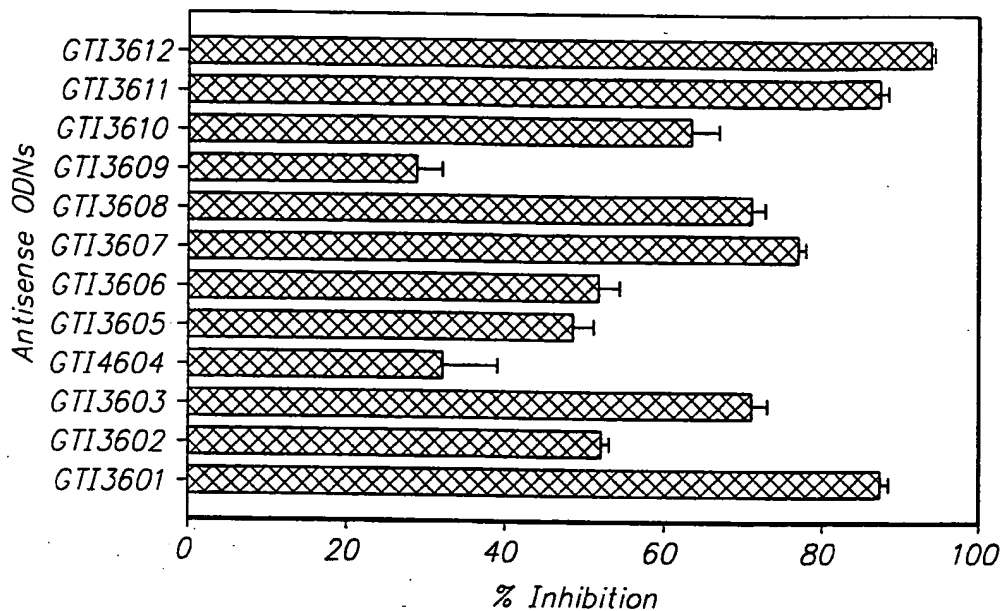
mammalian neuropilin gene under conditions such that neovascularization is inhibited.

15. The method according to Claim 14 wherein the oligonucleotide is nuclease resistant.

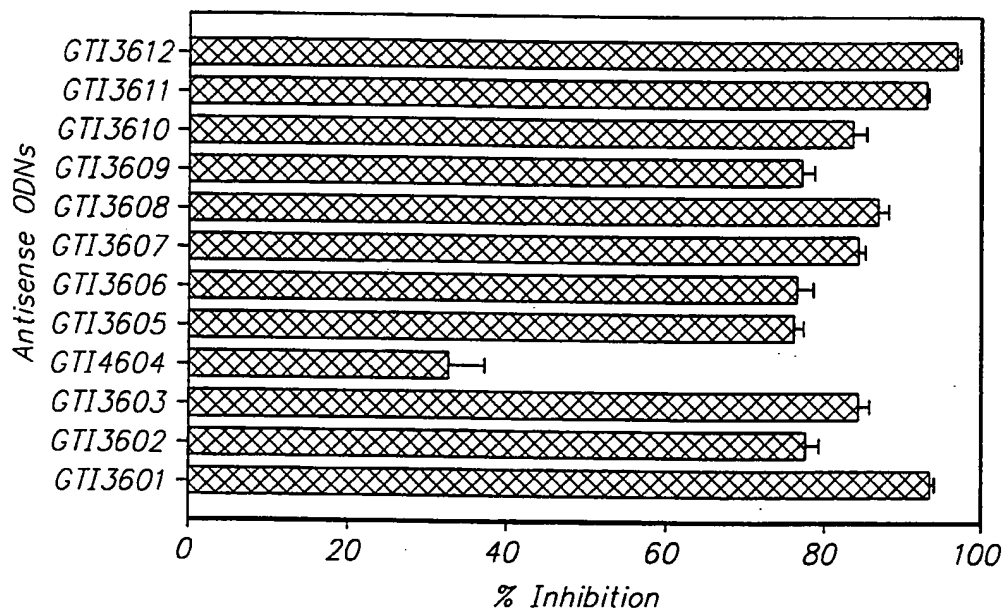
5 16. The method according to Claim 14 wherein the oligonucleotide comprises a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1 - 30 as set forth in Table 1.

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*Inhibition of Human Melanoma C8161 Colony Forming Ability  
by 12 Different Antisense ODNs*

**FIG. 1A**

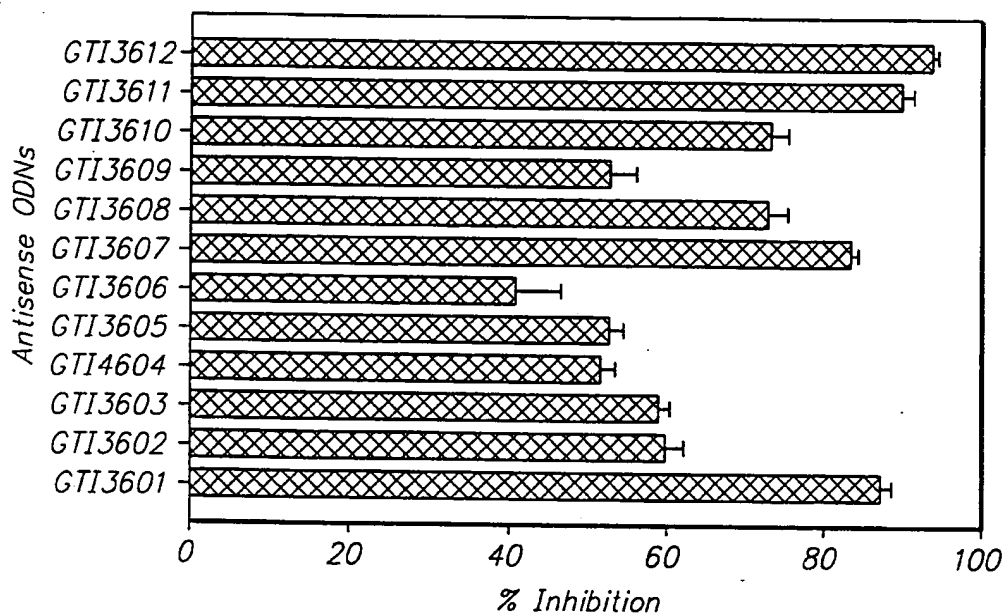
*Inhibition of Human Lung Cancer A549 Colony Forming Ability  
by 12 Different Antisense ODNs*

**FIG. 1B**

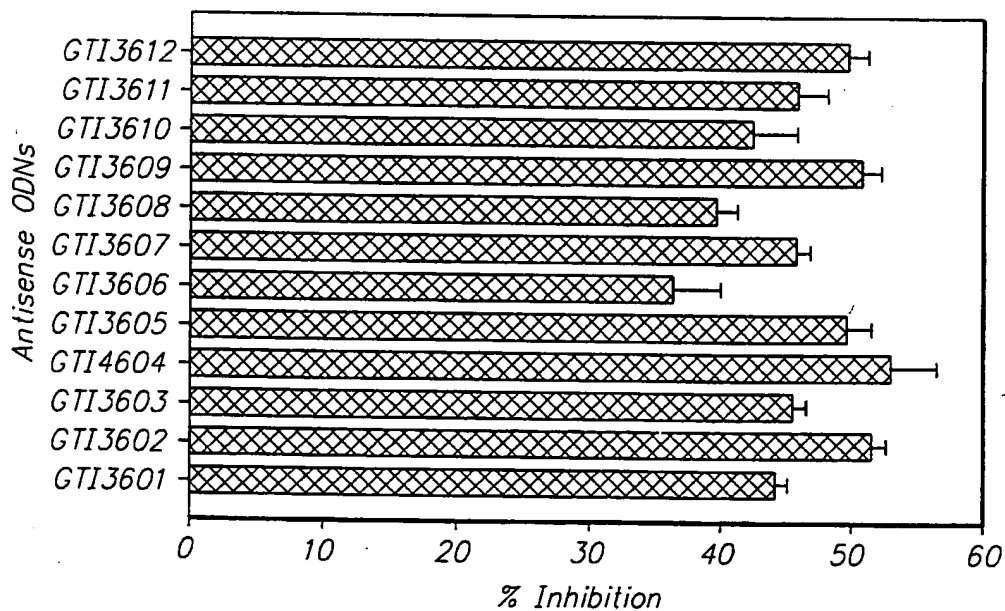


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*Inhibition of Human melanoma A2058 Colony Forming Ability  
by 12 Different Antisense ODNs*

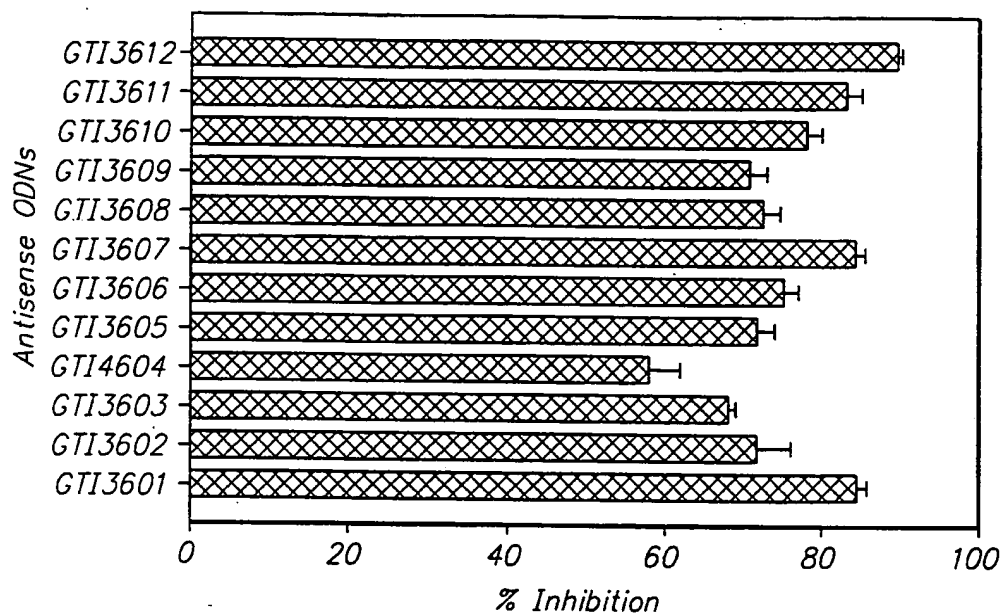
**FIG. 1C**

*Inhibition of Human Colon Cancer HT-29 Colony Forming Ability  
by 12 Different Antisense ODNs*

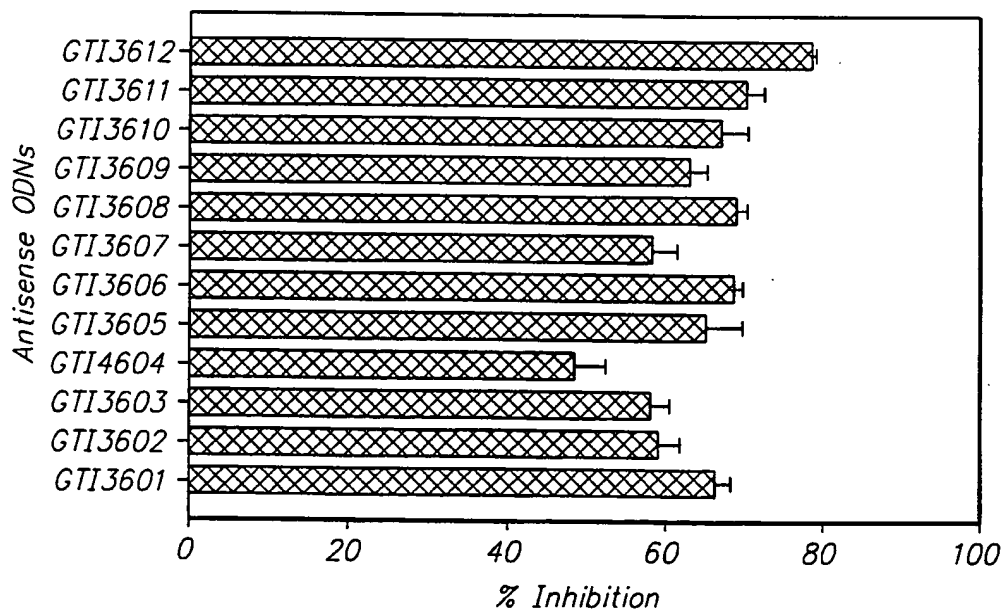
**FIG. 1D**

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*Inhibition of Human Prostate Cancer PC-3 Colony Forming Ability  
by 12 Different Antisense ODNs*

**FIG. 1E**

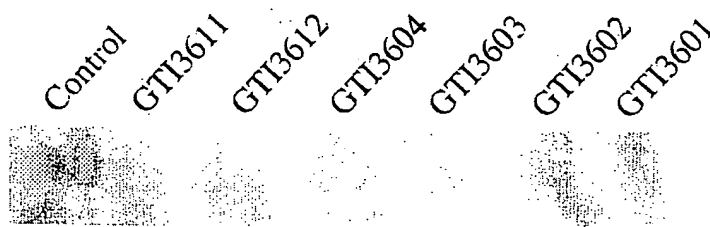
*Inhibition of Human Pancreatic Cancer AsPC-1 Colony Forming Ability  
by 12 Different Antisense ODNs*

**FIG. 1F**

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## Examples of Decreased mRNA Levels following Treatment with Antisense ODNs

### Breast Cancer Cells (MDA-MB-231)

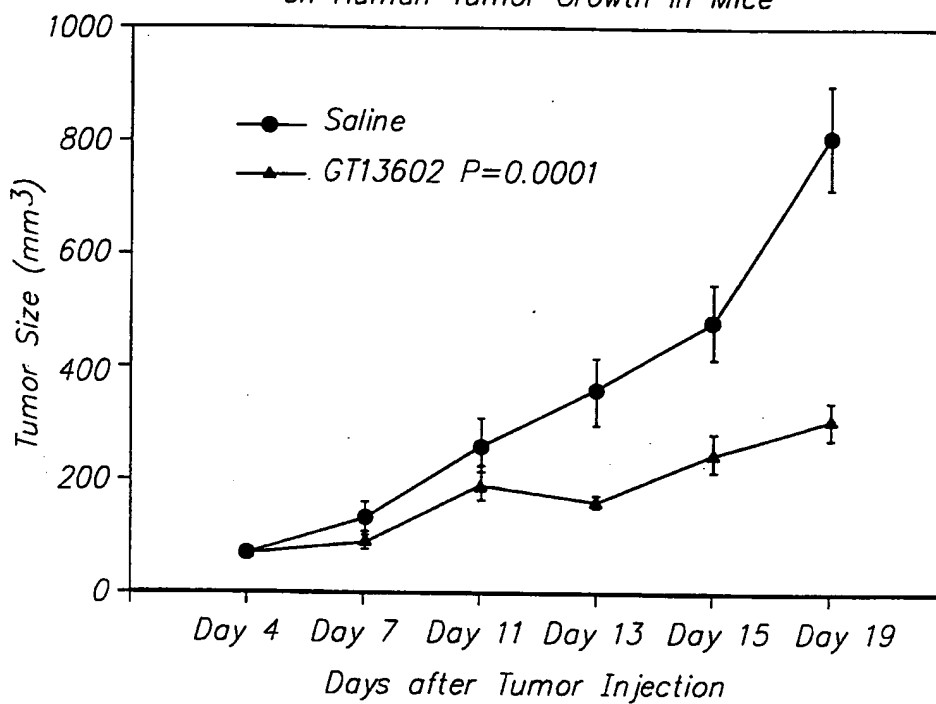
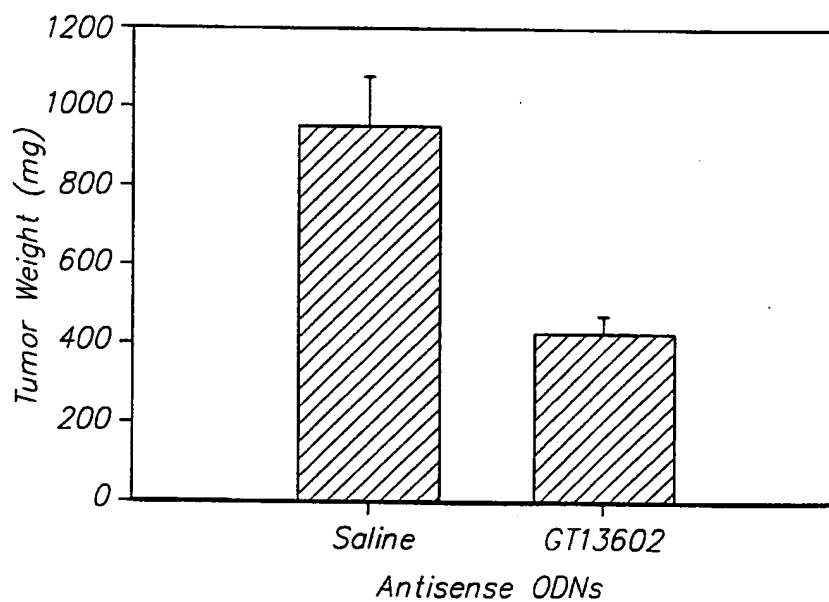
**FIG. 2A**

### Melanoma Cells (A2058)

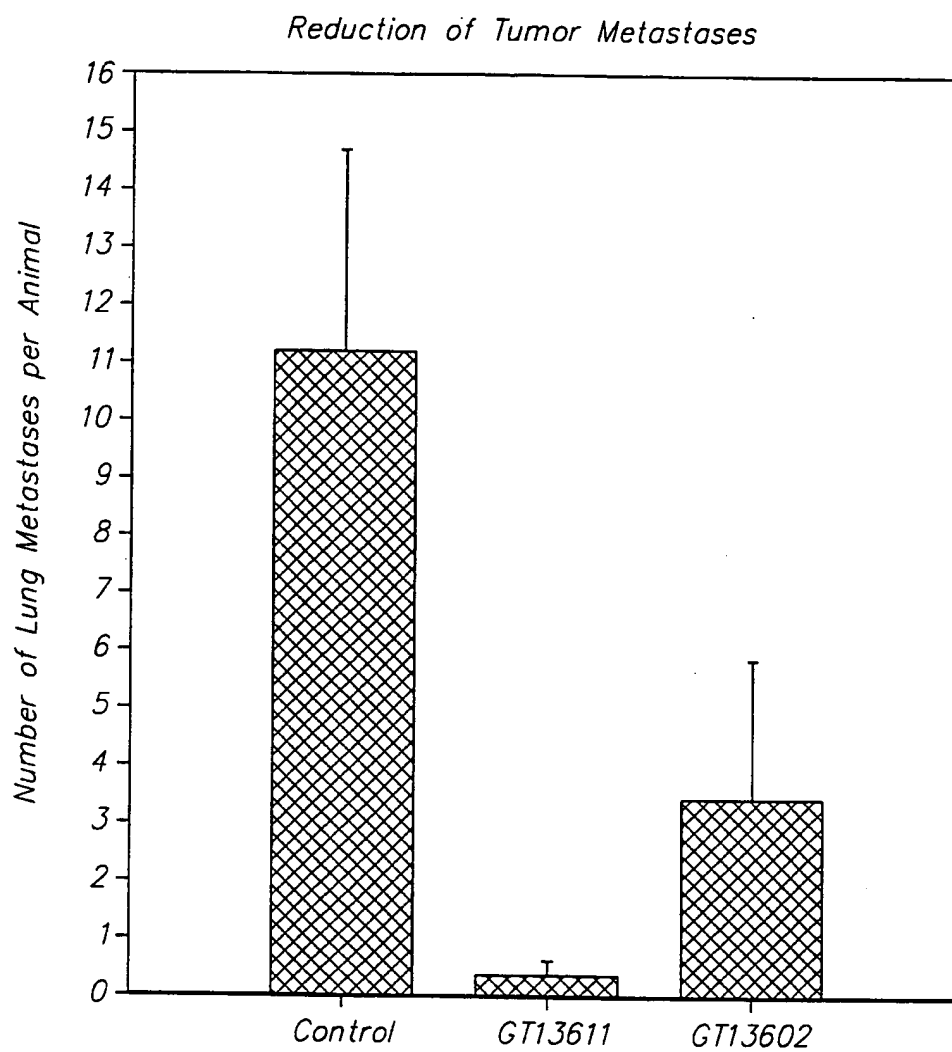
**FIG. 2B**

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*Effects of GT13602 Antisense ODN Treatment  
on Human Tumor Growth in Mice*

**FIG. 3A****FIG. 3B**

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**FIG. 4**

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ATGGAGAGGG	GGCTGCCGCT	CCTCTGCGCC	GTGCTCGCCC	TCGTCCTCGC	CCCGGCCGGC	60
GCTTTTCGCA	ACGATGAATG	TGGCGATACT	ATAAAAAATTG	AAAGCCCCGG	GTACCTTACA	120
TCTCCTGGTT	ATCCTCATTG	TTATCACCCA	AGTGAAAAAT	GCGAATGGCT	GATTCAGGCT	180
CCGGACCCAT	ACCAGAGAAT	TATGATCAAC	TTCAACCCTC	ACTTCGATTT	GGAGGACAGA	240
GACTGCAAGT	ATGACTACGT	GGAAGTCTTC	GATGGAGAAA	ATGAAAATGG	ACATTTTAGG	300
GGAAAGTTCT	GTGGAAAGAT	AGCCCCCTCT	CCTGTTGTGT	CTTCAGGGCC	ATTTCTTTT	360
ATCAAATTTG	TCTCTGACTA	CGAAACACAT	GGTGCAGGAT	TTTCCATACG	TTATGAAATT	420
TTCAAGAGAG	GTCCTGAATG	TTCCCAGAAC	TACACAACAC	CTAGTGGAGT	GATAAAGTCC	480
CCCGGATTCC	CTGAAAAATA	TCCCAACAGC	CTTGAATGCA	CTTATATTGT	CTTTGCGCCA	540
AAGATGTCAG	AGATTATCCT	GGAATTTGAA	AGCTTTGACC	TGGAGCCTGA	CTCAAATCCT	600
CCAGGGGGGA	TGTTCTGTCT	CTACGACCGG	CTAGAAATCT	GGGATGGATT	CCCTGATGTT	660
GGCCCTCACA	TTGGGCGTTA	CTGTGGACAG	AAAACACCAG	GTGGAATCCG	ATCCTCATCG	720
GGCATTCTCT	CCATGGTTTT	TTACACCGAC	AGCGCGATAG	CAAAAGAAGG	TTTCTCAGCA	780
AACTACAGTG	TCTTGACAGG	CAGTGTCTCA	GAAGATTTCA	AATGTATGGA	AGCTCTGGGC	840
ATGGAATCAG	GAGAAATTCA	TTCTGACCAG	ATCACAGCTT	CTTCCCAGTA	TAGCACCAAC	900
TGGTCTGCAG	AGCGCTCCCC	CCTGAACTAC	CCTGAGAATG	GGTGGACTCC	CGGAGAGGAT	960
TCCTACCGAG	AGTGGATACA	GGTAGACTTG	GGCCTTCTCG	GCTTTGTCTC	GGCTGTCGGG	1020
ACACAGGGCG	CCATTTCAAA	AGAAACCAAG	AAGAAATATT	ATGTCAAGAC	TTACAAGATC	1080
GACGTTAGCT	CCAACGGGGA	AGACTGGATC	ACCATAAAAG	AAGGAAACAA	ACCTGTTCTC	1140
TTTCAGGGAA	ACACCAACCC	CACAGATGTT	GTGGTTGCAG	TATTCCCCAA	ACCACTGATA	1200
ACTCGATTTG	TCCGAATCAA	GCCTGCAACT	TGGGAAACTG	GCATATCTAT	GAGATTTGAA	1260
GTATACGGTT	GCAAGATAAC	AGATTATCCT	TGCTCTGGAA	TGTTGGGTAT	GGTGTCTGGA	1320
CTTATTTCTG	ACTCCCAGAT	CACATCATCC	AACCAAGGAG	ACAGAAACTG	GATGCCTGAA	1380
AACATCCGCC	TGGTAACCAG	TCGCTCTGGC	TGGGCACTTC	CACCCGCACC	TCATTCTTAC	1440
ATCAATGAGT	GGCTCCAAAT	AGACCTGGGG	GAGGAGAAGA	TCGTGAGGGG	CATCATCATT	1500
CAGGGTGGGA	AGCACCGAGA	GAACAAGGTG	TTATGAGGA	AGTTCAAGAT	CGGGTACAGC	1560
AACAACGGCT	CGGACTGGAA	GATGATCATG	GATGACAGCA	AACGCAAGGC	GAAGTCTTTT	1620
GAGGGCAACA	ACAACATGTA	TACACCTGAG	CTGCGGACTT	TTCCAGCTCT	CTCCACGCGA	1680
TTATCATAGGA	TCTACCCCGA	GAGAGCCACT	CATGGCGGAC	TGGGGCTCAG	AATGGAGCTG	1740
CTGGGCTGTG	AAGTGGAAAG	CCCTACAGCT	GGACCGACCA	CTCCCAACGG	GAAGTTGGTG	1800
GATGAATGTG	ATGACGACCA	GGCCAACTGC	CACAGTGGAA	CAGGTGATGA	CTTCCAGCTC	1860
ACAGGTGGCA	CCACTGTGCT	GGCCACAGAA	AAGCCACCGG	TCATAGACAG	CACCATACAA	1920
TCAGAGTTTC	CAACATATGG	TTTAACTGT	GAATTTGGCT	GGGGCTCTCA	CAAGACCTTC	1980
TGCCACTGGG	AACATGACAA	TCACGTGCAG	CTCAAGTGGG	GTGTGTTGAC	CAGCAAGACG	2040
GGACCCATTG	AGGATCACAC	AGGAGATGGC	AACTTCATCT	ATTCCCAAGC	TGACGAAAAT	2100
CAGAAGGGCA	AAGTGGCTCG	CCTGGTGAGC	CCTGTGGTTT	ATTCCCAGAA	CTCTGCCAC	2160
TGCATGACCT	TCTGGTATCA	CATGTCTGGG	TCCACGTCG	GCACACTCAG	GGTCAAACCTG	2220
CGCTACCAGA	AGCCAGAGGA	GTACGATCAG	CTGGTCTGGA	TGGCCATTGG	ACACCAAGGT	2280
GACCACTGGA	AGGAAGGGCG	TGTCTTGCTC	CACAAGTCTC	TGAAACTTTA	TCAGGTGATT	2340
TTGAGGGGCG	AAATCGGAAA	AGGAAACCTT	GGTGGGATTG	CTGTGGATGA	CATTAGTATT	2400
AATAACCACA	TTTACAAGA	AGATTGTGCA	AAACCAGCAG	ACCTGGATAA	AAAGAACCCA	2460
GAAATTAATA	TTGATGAAAC	AGGGAGCAGC	CCAGGATACG	AAGGTGAAGG	AGAAGGTGAC	2520
AAGAACATCT	CCAGGAAGCC	AGGCAATGTG	TTGAAGACCT	TAGAACCCAT	CCTCATCACC	2580
ATCATAGCCA	TGAGCGCCCT	GGGGGTCTCT	CTGGGGGCTG	TCTGTGGGGT	CGTCTGTAC	2640
TGTGCCTGTT	GGCATAATGG	GATGTCAGAA	AGAACTTGT	CTGCCCTGGA	GAAGTATAAC	2700
TTTGAACCTG	TGGATGGTGT	GAAGTTGAAA	AAAGACAAAC	TGAATACACA	GAGTACTTAT	2760
TCGGAGGCAT	GA					2772

FIG. 5

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ATGGAGAGGG	GGCTGCCGTT	GCTGTGCGCC	ACGCTCGCCC	TTGCCCTCGC	CCTGGGGGCT	60
TTCCGCAGCG	ATAAATGTGG	CGGGACTATA	AAAATTGAAA	ACCCGGGGTA	CCTTACATCT	120
CCCGGCTACC	CTCATTCTTA	CCATCCAAGT	GAGAAATGTG	AATGGCTAAT	CCAAGCTCCG	180
GAGCCCTACC	AGAGAATCAT	GATCAACTTC	AACCCACATT	TCGATTTGGA	GGACAGAGAC	240
TGCAAGTATG	ACTATGTGGA	AGTGATCGAT	GGAGAGAATG	AAGGTGGCCG	CCTGTGGGGG	300
AAGTTCTGTG	GGAAGATCGC	ACCTTCACCT	GTGGTGTCTT	CAGGGCCATT	TCTCTTCATC	360
AAATTTGTCT	CTGACTATGA	GACCCACGGG	GCAGGATTTT	CCATCCGCTA	TGAAATCTTC	420
AAGAGAGGGC	CCGAATGTTT	TCAGAACTAT	ACAGCACCTA	CTGGAGTGAT	AAAGTCCCTT	480
GGGTTCCCTG	AAAAATACCC	CAACAGCTTG	GAGTGCACCT	ACATCATCTT	TGCACCAAAG	540
ATGTCTGAGA	TAATCCTAGA	GTTTGAAAGT	TTTGACCTGG	AGCAAGACTC	AAATCCTCCC	600
GGAGGAATGT	TCTGTGCGTA	TGACCGGCTG	GAGATCTGGG	ATGGATTCCC	TGAAGTTGGC	660
CCTCACATTG	GGCGTTACTG	TGGGCAGAAA	ACTCCTGGCC	GGATCCGCTC	CTCTTCAGGC	720
ATTCTATCCA	TGGTCTTCTA	CACTGACAGC	GCAATAGCAA	AGGAAGGTTT	CTCAGCCAAC	780
TACAGCGTGC	TGCAGAGCAG	CATCTCTGAA	GATTTCAAGT	GTATGGAGGC	TCTGGGCATG	840
GAATCTGGAG	AGATCCATTC	TGACCAGATC	ACTGCATCTT	CCCAGTATGG	TACCAACTGG	900
TCTGTTGAGC	GCTCCCGCCT	GAACCTACCT	GAAAACGGGT	GGACACCAGG	AGAGGACTCC	960
TACAGGGAGT	GGATCCAGGT	GGACTTGGGC	CTCCTGCGAT	TCGTTACTGC	TGTGGGGACA	1020
CAGGGTGCCA	TTTCCAAGGA	AACCAAGAAG	AAATATTATG	TCAAGACTTA	CAGAGTAGAC	1080
ATCAGCTCCA	ACGGAGAGGA	CTGGATCACC	CTGAAGGAGG	GAAATAAAGC	CATTATCTTT	1140
CAGGGAAACA	CCAATCCCAC	GGATGTTGTC	TTTGAGTTTT	TCCCCAAACC	ACTGATAACT	1200
CGATTTGTCC	GAATCAAACC	TGCATCCTGG	GAAACTGGAA	TATCTATGAG	ATTTGAAGTT	1260
TATGGCTGCA	AGATAACAGA	TTACCCTTGC	TCTGGAATGT	TGGGCATGGT	GTCTGGACTT	1320
ATTTTCAGACT	CCCAGATTAC	AGCATCCAAC	CAAGGAGACA	GGAAGTGGAT	GCCAGAAAAC	1380
ATCCGCCTGG	TGACCAGTCG	AACCGGCTGG	GCCCTGCCAC	CCTCACCCCA	CCCATACATC	1440
AATGAATGGC	TCCAAGTGGA	CCTGGGAGAT	GAGAAGATAG	TAAGAGGTGT	CATCATTCAA	1500
GGTGGGAAGC	ACCGAGAAAA	CAAAGTGTTT	ATGAGGAAGT	TCAAGATCGC	CTACAGTAAC	1560
AATGGTTCTG	ACTGGAAAAAT	GATCATGGAT	GACAGCAAGC	GCAAGGCTAA	GTCTTTTGAA	1620
GGCAACAACA	ACTATGACAC	ACCTGAGCTC	CGGGCCTTTA	CACCTCTCTC	CACAAGATTCT	1680
ATCAGGATCT	ACCCCGAGAG	AGCCACACAT	AGTGGGCTCG	GACTGAGGAT	GGAGCTACTG	1740
GGCTGTGAAG	TAGAAGTGCC	TACAGCTGGA	CCCACGACAC	CCAATGGGAA	CCCCGTGGAC	1800
GAGTGTGACG	ATGACCAGGC	CAACTGCCAC	AGTGGCACAG	GTGATGACTT	CCAGCTCACA	1860
GGAGGCACCA	CTGTCTCTGGC	CACAGAGAAG	CCCACCATTG	TAGACAGCAC	CATCCAATCA	1920
GAGTTCCCGA	CATACGGTTT	TAACCTGCGAG	TTTGCTGGG	GCTCTCACAA	GACATTCTGC	1980
CACTGGGAAC	ATGACAGCCA	CGCGCAGCTC	AGGTGGAGGG	TGCTGACCAG	CAAGACGGGG	2040
CCCATTTCAGG	ACCACACAGG	AGATGGCAAC	TTCATCTATT	CCCAAGCTGA	TGAAAATCAG	2100
AAAGGCAAAAG	TAGCCCGCCT	GGTGAGCCCT	GTGGTCTATT	CCCAGAGTTC	TGCCCACTGC	2160
ATGACCTTCT	GGTATCACAT	GTCCGGCTCT	CATGTGGGTA	CACTGAGGGT	CAAACTGCAC	2220
TACCAGAAGC	CAGAGGAATA	TGATCAACTG	GTCTGGATGG	TGGTCGGGCA	CCAAGGAGAC	2280
CACTGGAAGG	AAGGGCGTGT	CTTGCTGCAC	AAATCTCTGA	AACTGTATCA	GGTTATTTTT	2340
GAAGGTGAAA	TCGGAAAAGG	AAACCTCGGT	GGGATTGCTG	TGGATGATAT	CAGTATTAAC	2400
AACCAACATTC	CTCAGGAGGA	CTGTGCAAAA	CCAACAGACC	TAGATAAAAA	GAACACAGAA	2460
ATTAAAAATAG	ATGAAACAGG	GAGCACCCCA	GGATATGAAG	AAGGGAAAGG	CGACAAGAAG	2520
ATCTCCAGGA	AGCCAGGCAA	TGTGCTTAAG	ACCCTGGACC	CCATCCTGAT	CACCATCATA	2580
GCCATGAGTG	CCCTGGGGGT	GCTCCTGGGT	GCAGTCTGTG	GAGTTGTGCT	GTAAGTGTCC	2640
TGTTGGCACA	ATGGGATGTC	GGAAAGGAAC	CTATCTGCCC	TGGAGAATA	TAACTTTGAA	2700
CTTGTGGATG	GTGTAAAGTT	GAAAAAAGAT	AAACTGAACC	CACACAGTAA	TTACTCAGAG	2760
GCGTGA						2766

FIG. 6

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TTTTTTTTTT	TTTTTTTTTT	TTTTTTTTTT	TTTTTCTTCT	TTCTTCTTCT	TCCTGAGACA	60
TGGCCCGGGC	AGTGGCTCCT	GGAAGAGGAA	CAAGTGTGGG	AAAAGGGAGA	GGAAATCGGA	120
GCTAAATGAC	AGGATGCAGG	CGACTTGAGA	CACAAAAAGA	GAAGCGCTTC	TCGCGAATTC	180
AGGCATTGCC	TCGCCGCTAG	CCTTCCCCGC	CAAGACCCGC	TGAGGATTTT	ATGGTTCTTA	240
GGCGGACTTA	AGAGCGTTTC	GGATTGTAA	GATTATCGTT	TGCTGGTTTT	TCGTCCGCGC	300
AATCGTGTTT	TCCTGCGGCT	GCCTGGGGAC	TGGCTTGGCG	AAGGAGGATG	GAGAGGGGGC	360
TGCCGTTGCT	GTGCGCCACG	CTCGCCCTTG	CCCTCGCCCT	GGCGGGCGCT	TTCCGCAGCG	420
ACAAATGTGG	CGGGACCATA	AAAATCGAAA	ACCCAGGGTA	CCTCACATCT	CCCGGTTACC	480
CTCATTCTTA	CCATCCAAGT	GAGAAGTGTG	AATGGCTAAT	CCAAGCTCCG	GAACCCTACC	540
AGAGAATCAT	AATCAACTTC	AACCCACATT	TCGATTTGGA	GGACAGAGAC	TGCAAGTATG	600
ACTACGTGGA	AGTAATTGAT	GGGGAGAATG	AAGGCGGGCG	CCTGTGGGGG	AAAGTTGTGT	660
GGAAGATTGC	ACCTTCTCCT	GTGGTGTCTT	CAGGGCCCTT	TCTCTTCATC	AAATTTGTCT	720
CTGACTATGA	GACACATGGG	GCAGGGTTTT	CCATCCGCTA	TGAAATCTTC	AAGAGAGGGC	780
CCGAATGTTT	TCAGAACTAT	ACAGCACCTA	CTGGAGTGAT	AAAGTCCCCT	GGGTTCCCTG	840
AAAAATACCC	CAACTGCTTG	GAGTGCACCT	ACATCATCTT	TGCACCAAAG	ATGTCTGAGA	900
TAATCCTGGA	GTTTGAAAGT	TTTGACCTGG	AGCAAGACTC	GAATCCTCCC	GGAGGAATGT	960
TCTGTCTGTA	TGACCGGCTG	GAGATCTGGG	ATGGATTCCC	TGAAGTTGGC	CCTCACATTG	1020
GGCGTTATTG	TGGGCAGAAA	ACTCCTGGCC	GAGATCCGCTC	CTCTTCAGGC	GTTCATATCCA	1080
TGGTCTTTTA	CACTGACAGC	GCAATAGCAA	AGAAAGGTTT	CTCAGCCAAC	TACAGTGTGC	1140
TACAGAGCAG	CATCTCTGAA	GATTTTAAAGT	GTATGGAGGC	TCTGGGCATG	GAATCTGGAG	1200
AGATCCATTG	TGATCAGATC	ACTGCATCTT	CACAGTATGG	TACCAACTGG	TCTGTAGAGC	1260
GCTCCCGCCT	GAAGTACCCT	GAAGTGGGT	GGACTCCAGG	AGAAGACTCC	TACAAGGAGT	1320
GGATCCAGGT	GGACTTGGGC	CTCCTGCGAT	TCGTTACTGC	TGTAGGGACA	CAGGGTGCCA	1380
TTTCCAAGGA	AACCAAGAAG	AAATATTATG	TCAAGACTTA	CAGAGTAGAC	ATCAGCTCCA	1440
ACGGAGAGGA	CTGGATCTCC	CTGAAAGAGG	GAATAAAGC	CATTATCTTT	CAGGGAACA	1500
CCAACCCAC	AGATGTTGTC	TTAGGAGTTT	TCTCCAAACC	ACTGATAACT	CGATTTGTCC	1560
GAATCAAACC	TGTATCCTGG	GAAACTGGTA	TATCTATGAG	ATTTGAAGTT	TATGGCTGCA	1620
AGATAACAGA	TTATCCTTGC	TCTGGAATGT	TGGGCATGGT	GTCTGGACTT	ATTTTCAGACT	1680
CCCAGATTAC	AGCATCCAAT	CAAGCCGACA	GGAAATTGGAT	GCCAGAAAAC	ATCCGTCTGG	1740
TGACCAGTGC	TACCGGCTGG	GCACTGCCAC	CCTCACCCCA	CCCATACACC	AATGAATGGC	1800
TCCAAGTGGA	CCTGGGAGAT	GAGAAGATAG	TAAGAGGTGT	CATCATTGAG	GGTGGGAAGC	1860
ACCGAGAAAA	CAAGGTGTTT	ATGAGGAAGT	TCAAGATCGC	CTATAGTAAC	AATGGCTCTG	1920
ACTGGAAGAA	TATCATGGAT	GACAGCAAGC	GCAAGGCTAA	GTCGTTGAA	GGCAACAACA	1980
ACTATGACAC	ACCTGAGCTT	CGGACGTTTT	CACCTCTCTC	CACAAGGTTT	ATCAGGATCT	2040
ACCCTGAGAG	AGCCACACAC	AGTGGGCTTG	GGCTGAGGAT	GGAGCTACTG	GGCTGTGAAG	2100
TGGAAGCACC	TACAGCTGGA	CCAACACAC	CCAATGGGAA	CCCAGTGCAT	GAGTGTGACG	2160
ACGACCAGGC	CAACTGCCAC	AGTGGCACAG	GTGATGACTT	CCAGCTCACA	GGAGGCACCA	2220
CTGTCTGGC	CACAGAGAAG	CCAACCATTA	TAGACAGCAC	CATCCAATCA	GAGTTCCTCG	2280
CATACGGTTT	TAAGTGGGAG	TTTGGCTGGG	GCTCTCACAA	GACATTCTGC	CAGTGGGAGC	2340
ATGACAGCCA	TGCACAGCTC	AGGTGGAGTG	TGCTGACCAG	CAAGACAGGG	CCGATTGAGG	2400
ACCATACAGG	AGATGGCAAC	TTCATCTATT	CCCAAGCTGA	TGAAAATCAG	AAAGGCAAG	2460
TAGCCCGCCT	GGTGAGCCCT	GTGGTCTATT	CCCAGAGCTC	TGCCCCTGT	ATGACCTTCT	2520
GGTATCATAT	GTCCGGCTCT	CATGTGGGTA	CACTGAGGGT	CAAAGTACGC	TACCAGAAGC	2580
CAGAGGAATA	TGATCAACTG	GTCTGGATGG	TGGTTGGGCA	CCAAGGAGAC	CACTGGAAAG	2640
AAGGACGTGT	CTTGCTGCAC	AAATCTCTGA	AACTATATCA	GGTTATTTTT	GAAGGTGAAA	2700
TCGGAAGAGG	AAACCTTGGT	GGAAATGCTG	TGATGATAT	CAGTATTAAC	AACCATATTT	2760
CTCAGGAAGA	CTGTGCAAAA	CCAACAGACC	TGATAAAAAA	GAACACAGAA	ATTAAAAATTG	2820
ATGAAACAGG	GAGCACTCCA	GGATATGAAG	GAGAAGGGGA	AGGTGACAAG	AACATCTCCA	2880
GGAAGCCAGG	CAATGTGCTT	AAGACCCTGG	ATCCCATCCT	GATCACCATC	ATAGCCATGA	2940
GTGCCCTGGG	AGTACTCCTG	GGTGCAGTCT	GTGGAGTTGT	GCTGTACTGT	GCCTGTTGGC	3000
ACAATGGGAT	GTCAGAAAGG	AACCTATCTG	CCCTGGAGAA	CTATAACTTT	GAAGTTGTGG	3060
ATGGTGTAAA	GTTGAAAAAA	GATAAACTGA	ACCCACAGAG	TAATTACTCA	GAGGCGTGAA	3120
GGCAGGAGG	TGGAGGGAAC	AAGGGAGGAG	CACGGCAGGA	GAACAGGTGG	AGGCTATGGG	3180
ACTCTGTTAC	TCTGCTTTCA	CTGTAAGCTG	GGAAGGGCGG	GGACTCTGTT	AGTCCGCTTT	3240
CACTGTAAGC	TCGGAAGGGC	ATCCACGATG	CCATGCCAGG	CTTTTCTCAG	GAGCTTCAAT	3300
GAGCGTCACC	TACAGACACA	AGCAGGTGAC	TGCGGTAACA	ACAGGAATCA	TGTACAAGCC	3360
TGCTTTCTTC	TCTTGGTTTC	ATTTGGGTAA	TCAGAAGCCA	TTTGAGACCA	AGTGTGACTG	3420
ACTTCATGGT	TCATCCTACT	AGCCCCCTTT	TTTCTCTCTT	TTCTCCTTAC	CCTGTGGTGG	3480
ATTCTTCTCG	GAAACTGCAA	AATCCAAGAT	GCTGGCACTA	GGCGTTATTC	AGTGGGCCCT	3540
TTTGATGGAC	TAGTACCTG	TAGCCAGTG	CCCAGAGCAT	ATTATCATAA	CCACATTTCA	3600
GGGACGCCA	ACGTCCATCC	ACCTTTGCAT	CGCTACCTGC	AGCGAGCACA	GG	3652

FIG. 7

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